

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### Regular Departments:

Affairs of Wool and Sheep .....	11
Around the Range Country .....	19
Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand .....	26
The Wool Sack .....	31
The Course of the Sheep Mar- kets in July .....	35
The Weather Report .....	39

#### Special Articles:

Intermediate Credit Bank Fi- nances Montana Wools .....	14
Livestock Commission Case.....	15
The National Meat Board .....	16
Joint Meeting of Arizona Sheep- men and Cattlemen .....	17
Wyoming's Annual Convention..	20
Sheepmen and the National Rifle Association .....	23
Letter from a Shepherd to His Pal .....	25
The National Ram Sale .....	28
Culling Light Shearing Ewes.....	40
Californians Confer With Fed- eral Officers .....	42

#### Warren G. Harding:

The untimely death of President Harding is deeply mourned throughout the world. Americans were coming to know that with his calmness there was courage and that his kindness was combined with firmness in advocating right and opposing wrong. For a time his modesty seemed likely to prevent appreciation of his strength but his wonderful worth in this testing period of our democracy was becoming clearer. Careful in taking a position and highly appreciative of opinions of both supporters and opponents, he was also fearless when the path of duty was made clear, and ready to assume full responsibility for his policies.

The loss comes as a personal one to those who had the privilege of knowing how he understood Western life and appreciated the difficulties that still confront producers on the farm and range. Mr. Hagenbarth, who was invited to accompany the President on his recent trip across Idaho, was questioned most closely as to utilization of the lands viewed from the windows of the official car. Mr. Harding was keenly interested in the human problems that arise with questions of land settlement as well as in the commercial phases of our national resources.

On March 17, 1921, within a few hours after Mr. Hagenbarth had told him of the distress in the West, a program of legislation previously agreed upon was re-arranged and the Emergency Tariff Bill was scheduled for first attention. During the present year when strongly backed efforts were made to change the wool tariff, the President insisted that no reason existed for re-opening a question that had been so thoroughly studied and

discussed, and that sufficient time should be allowed for fair trial of the rates and methods prescribed by the Congress.

Private citizens and public officials in America will forever be influenced by that spirit of kind generosity and constructive conservatism which marked the religious zeal with which Warren G. Harding gave himself to service of the public.

#### President Coolidge:

In the fall of 1920 Mr. Harding announced his intention of making the vice-president an active member of the administration. While ably presiding over the Senate, Mr. Coolidge was always present at meetings of the cabinet and shared his chief's confidence to the fullest extent. He succeeded to the position of chief executive with complete familiarity with all matters before the administration and with a thorough acquaintance with the members of the cabinet and the problems and conduct of their various departments. He likewise is in intimate touch with the affairs of the Senate and in a position properly to appraise the motives and methods of individual Senators of both parties.

President Coolidge has given many years to the service of the public. As governor of Massachusetts he displayed remarkable courage and determination in times of trouble and became known as a wise statesman as "progressive as it is ordinarily safe to be." Providence seems to guide the United States in selection of executives and providing capable to follow our stricken leader. President Coolidge, by natural qualifications and by experience, is admirably fitted to perform the duties of the chief executive at this time. His administration will be a blessing to the country and an honor to his party.

### The Markets:

August finds the Western flocks and ranges generally in satisfactory condition. Markets are somewhat perplexing. Statistically and theoretically, wool is in a strong position. Practically, the same is true though seriously reduced prices have been accepted by those who, by choice or through compulsion, have not supported the idea of orderly marketing, but have dumped their clips upon the market for what the dealer feels is a safe price, even in view of delayed action between the mills and the wool houses.

Lamb prices during the next eight weeks will determine the extent of profit or loss for the year's operation of many outfits. Late July markets were at least erratic. Western lambs came early, while Jersey City was still being supplied by farm states and while hot weather in Eastern cities made meat merchandising difficult. Feeder demand promises to be strong. With August bringing assurance of a good corn crop and revealing the scarcity of supply of real feeder lambs that are not contracted for delivery a healthy condition seems likely.

### A Steadier Lamb Market:

July events in our lamb markets have revived the demand for action to prevent sudden and serious breaks occasioned by chance overloadings at points where values are set. It is agreed all round that the overloadings that break the market could be taken care of at other points and on other days without causing more than the decline of price and loss to producers that is now experienced.

What shall we do? Shall we demand that the commission houses regulate the arrivals? Undoubtedly they could improve matters. But how many shippers will agree in advance and in marketing abide by agreement to hold their lambs at home or at the feeding station to aid in preventing an avoidable price drop. The commission men's compensation is the same, whatever the price received by the shipper. They are not all indifferent to their

clients' interests, but the team work among them is on no better plane than among the men on the range. These salesmen are organized. The same cannot be said of the shippers. And when investigations and studies are concluded, this will be found: the week or ten days of leeway in loading at home which is possible without injury to shippers is sufficient, if properly used, to prevent a large measure of the overloading of the markets. There must be larger receipts in some weeks and months than in others and undoubtedly some recession of values at such times. But it is possible to avoid having an excessive proportion of the receipts at one market on one day and the consequent demoralization of prices all round the circle which enriches and benefits no one but the retail butcher.

The Wool Grower's columns are wide open to a threshing out of this problem by any whose ideas are constructive. In the meantime the editor suggests that real improvement will be realized only when there is real organization, mutual confidence, agreement and team work at the points of origin of the shipments. Wool growers and lamb shippers—get into your local and state associations and make them organizations for business service!

### Again and Yet, Organization!

At the risk of becoming tiresome, this journal must frequently remind wool growers of their duty and opportunity to serve themselves by effecting better organization of their interests. The paper is published by and for wool growers, to advocate and advance the policies laid down by the officers for the protection and the improvement of general conditions, for educational results, and for bringing into practice the best business methods of production and marketing. It has no ax to grind, no fad to nurse, and no interest to serve except the United States and the wool industry.

It should always be remembered that the National Association's plans and policies are the outcome of agree-

ments between the representatives of the states. Minority views are always considered and attempt made to adjust action to suit all. In more peaceful times, attention naturally turns to problems of lands, management, breeding, and selling. Progress in these lines can be secured through adequately supported organization work no less certainly than in the field of shaping national legislative and administrative action. Those internal problems devolve more peculiarly upon the state or local associations.

With larger undertakings and responsibilities in business lines, the separate associations feel the need of contact with each other, such as is provided by their National Association. With the new line of undertakings in state work, there can safely be no let up in strength and efficiency of the co-ordinating body and clearing house. Rather it must be made stronger for regular activities and for the performance of special and emergency work with which it has mainly been identified in the past.

In all this, individuals are insignificant, save as they serve the common need. They are important, but selfish ambition has had and can have no place. Responsibility attaches to every member of the industry and rests most heavily upon those, whether office holders or not, who vision the need and the opportunity.

Paramount issues will change, but never will be wanting. The principles adhered to, advocated, and defended in meeting an issue today will be the same as in confronting the problems of the subsequent decades.

The committee on organization and finance, made up of men who are cognizant of all this, planned last winter for new activities under the National office. The income received has not permitted adding new departments, or employes, and there must be delay in attack upon questions of regulation and distribution in marketing, in forwarding better policies and practice of financing.

**ONE CENT PER HEAD**

The Wool Growers Associations of Washington, Oregon and Arizona have voted, in recent conventions, in favor of the collection of one cent per head upon all sheep marketed from these states, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of the National Wool Growers Association for the support and extension of its activities.

In arranging for the collection of this fund the officers of the National Association found it to be necessary to have the specific approval of the shippers from whose accounts the deduction is to be made by the commission house at the stock yards markets. It had been hoped that the collection could be made on all shipments from the approving states, but it became apparent that considerable injury might result to commission houses in cases where deduction was made and objection taken by the shipper.

Forms for signature to approve this collection have been sent to all wool growers in Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. It is desirable that these should be returned as quickly as possible in order that the commission houses may be instructed as to the accounts from which the deduction is to be made and remitted to the National Association. The arrangement was concluded with the stock yards companies during the week of July 23rd, and collections are already being made on shipments arriving from owners agreeable to the plan.

Owners of sheep shipped early in the season or sold at home should remit the equivalent of one cent per head direct to the association or through their state secretary. Some accounts have already been received in this way. If the remainder of those who shipped earlier or sold at home will make their remittances, it will afford the officers an opportunity to know definitely what amounts will be forthcoming from this plan and the extent to which they can safely arrange to increase service rendered for and to wool growers.

**HUGH E. CAMPBELL****In Memoriam**

Hugh E. Campbell, Vice-President of the National Wool Growers Association since 1921, and for ten years a member of the executive committee, died on July 13th.

As a member and official Mr. Campbell was respected and honored by wool growers everywhere for his sound judgment and unfailing readiness to contribute of his time and ability at each of the many calls made upon him.

**HUGH E. CAMPBELL**

To the sheepmen of the West, and particularly to his friends and business associates in Arizona, Mr. Campbell's death, although not unexpected, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and associates.

Born in Nova Scotia, June 10, 1862, of Scotch parentage, he left home at an early age, first going to Wisconsin, then to Arizona. Arriving in the latter state in 1883, he soon afterwards engaged in the sheep business which occupied much of his time and attention.

By hard work and close application to business, he became in a few years one of the largest owners of sheep in the state. At the time of his death he was at the head of a number of large sheep and cattle companies.

His natural aptitude for pastoral pursuits together with his good judgment and keen foresight on matters connected with the wool growing industry, soon gave him high rank as a leader in that sphere of endeavor. An active member of, and for many years president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, his services and counsel were always in demand on matters affecting the sheep industry. In whatever capacity he was asked to serve he always did his bit efficiently and cheerfully.

Prominent politically, Mr. Campbell served his state and county in many ways, always with credit to himself. Nominally a Democrat, he was in no sense a strict partisan. Positions of trust and honor came to him unsolicited. At the time of his death he was serving his fourth term as state senator for Coconino County. For a number of years he was a member of the Arizona State Fair Commission, serving as chairman for a greater part of the time. In 1896 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Frequently urged to make the race for the high office of governor of the state, Mr. Campbell always declined, preferring to work in a minor capacity and to have that honor go to some of his friends.

Industrious, thrifty, law-abiding, generous and whole-souled, Hugh Campbell exemplified in his life and conduct the highest type of citizenship.

He was stricken in the full meridian of his manhood with an incurable internal cancer and the state, community and his business associates lose, in his death, one of their wisest counsellors and most virile members. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter to mourn his loss.

He was buried in Flagstaff, the place of his earlier struggles in life,



the scene of his later success. His funeral, held on July 16, was the most largely attended of any ever held in Flagstaff. The final ceremonies were under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of which he had been a member for many years.

Bert Haskett.

### INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK FINANCES MONTANA WOOLS

The Agricultural Credits Act passed by the last session of Congress is in operation. The first part of the act was designed to aid co-operative marketing organizations through Intermediate Credit Banks, organized and operated in conjunction with the Federal Farm Loan Board. The wools upon which the Montana growers have obtained loans have been consigned for sale by the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago:

The following statement was issued at Helena on July 19. The Wool Grower is recently informed that the plan is working as expected, drafts having been issued as arranged.

Credit facilities to the amount of \$2,000,000 have been arranged for with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, Washington, for the benefit of Montana wool growers in their purpose of an orderly marketing of this season's clip to meet actual milling demands, it was announced at headquarters of the Montana Wool Growers Association here today. This arrangement was effected at a conference during the week between H. H. Pigott, secretary of the association, and D. G. O'Shea, president of the Federal Land Bank at Spokane and ex-officio president of the Intermediate Credit Bank, and Ward M. Buckles, manager of the credit bank.

This plan of financing will function through the Montana Co-operative Wool Marketing Association, organized under a Montana law passed by the state assembly last winter to encourage and assist co-operative marketing of farm and range products. This association, sponsored by the Montana Wool Growers Association, has been incorporated as a non-stock, non-profit organization.

The Montana Wool Growers Association will underwrite this year all office and other operating expense of the Co-operative Marketing Association. The growers marketing their wool through the Marketing Association will thus be exempted from expense in the financial arrangements except for the interest charge of 5½ per cent on the money advanced for the period the wool is in storage, and the membership fee of \$1 a year to the Marketing Association.

The method of operation is so simplified as to expedite the financial transactions. The wool grower executes a marketing agreement and draws draft on the asso-

ciation, which, in turn, makes a draft on the Intermediate Credit Bank at Spokane, with bill of lading attached, for the amount of money to be advanced on the wool while in storage. Substantial advances will be made on the wool, consistent with necessary margin of safety in proportion to the value of the wool in the instant market. The Credit Bank, upon honoring the draft will hold the bill of lading until it is substituted by a receipt from the warehouse. This receipt will be the collateral against the loan to the grower, pending a sale of the wool and final settlement with the Credit Bank. The initial advances will be for a period of six months.

Any wool grower in Montana can, through the Marketing Association, obtain money with which to carry on his operations, and at the same time withhold the selling of his wool until such times through the year as milling demands require it. Forms of drafts and marketing agreements are now being printed, and the Marketing Association will be ready for business on Monday, July 16.

A contract has been entered into with the growers' selling agency, the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago, for the storage of wool thus handled and for its selling under orders and directions of the Marketing Association.

"From the time, three years ago, when the wool market was a bottomless pit, the growers and forward-looking bankers have been casting about for a solution of the adverse, even disastrous, situation affecting the growers," said H. H. Pigott, secretary of the association today. "The Wool Growers Association and its banking friends are confident that the financial arrangement just now perfected is the answer and they give it their unreserved approval."

Early in 1921, the Montana Wool Acceptance Company was organized by bankers and growers, and through its operations, hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the growers. The Acceptance Company, supported by these bankers, functioned up to the limitation imposed by the then existing Federal laws. These limitations under the new plan, which will operate by authority of the Intermediate Credit Bank enactment, will now be eliminated. Prominent growers and bankers believe this to be the most important step taken in the history of the Montana wool industry, and one that will place the growers in an impregnable position in which they will have a voice in the disposal of their product, instead of being at the mercy of speculative interests from which they have suffered severe losses in the past. The Montana Wool Growers Association is one of the first organizations in Montana to take advantage of this Federal legislation, and now undoubtedly producers of other farm products will form like organizations and for the same purpose of self-protection.

The Marketing Association will have its office in Helena with the growers association, and growers are invited to inquire freely for more detailed information of the marketing plan.

Mr. O'Shea and Mr. Buckles of the Credit Bank of Spokane are former Montana men who have made their way rapidly in banking. Mr. O'Shea was a former state senator from Carbon County, and was in the banking business in Red Lodge. Mr. Buckles was at one time in the banking business at Buffalo, and obtained a wide experience in the Montana bank examiner's

department in Helena, and as a Federal bank examiner in this state and in Pennsylvania.

The incorporators, all well-known wool growers and bankers, who will be the officers and directors for the first three months, or until their successors are elected and qualified, are the following:

Jeff Doggett, Townsend, Montana.  
Henry Sieben, Helena, Montana.  
T. A. Marlow, Helena, Montana.  
C. H. Williams, Deer Lodge, Montana.  
T. B. Weir, Helena, Montana.

### ON LAND VALUES

Please send me one copy of "Range and Pasture Management" by Arthur W. Sampson as advertised in the last Wool Grower. Enclosed find our check for \$4 to cover cost of same. We believe that this book should be of value to every cattle and sheepman in the semi-arid West. We surely liked your editorial on the value of grazing land that appeared in the last Wool Grower. You stated facts, and that is what we need these days more than anything else. The farm press is too prone to tell things that sound good instead of giving the farmers and livestock men the plain facts. Our whole business life is becoming so permeated with politics that it makes a fellow disgusted. Land values must be held at a reasonable figure and politics must not be allowed to run taxes to the point where land must be over-valued to meet public expense. Under many conditions our stockmen and farmers are simply working for the county or the state. It takes all they make to pay taxes.

We want this book because we believe that the greater percentage of the semi-arid West should be used for pasture instead of dry-farming. Properly handled range and pastures will make more money. Evan W. Hall.

Spearfish, S. D.

The fourth and last article in Dr. Sampson's series on "Our Broad-Leaved Forage Plants" will appear in the September issue of the Wool Grower. His book, "Range and Pasture Management," with its discussions on range problems of particular interest to stockmen is ready for distribution. See page 49 for detailed information.



## THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CASE

Decision has been rendered by Messrs. Dagger and Gore of the Packers and Stockyards Administration in the case of the complaint of livestock shippers filed in July, 1922, against rates of commission charged for selling live stock at five public markets.

Through agreement between the complainants and respondents the above named officials were accepted to act as arbitrators. They held five public hearings open to testimony and information from any parties concerned and by virtue of their authority as Government officials conducted a thorough audit of the books of the various livestock commission houses concerned at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and Ft. Worth. On the basis of such information and testimony the arbitrators have announced under date of July 24th their final decision, which, according to previous agreement, is accepted as final by both livestock shippers and selling agencies.

The decision provides for new rates as follows: selling straight carloads of cattle at all markets except Chicago, \$19 maximum (65 cents per head above minimum car of twenty head until maximum charge is reached); cattle and hogs single-deck, \$12 double-deck, \$18; sheep, single-deck, \$14; doubledeck, \$20. At Chicago the charges approved are higher by \$2 per car on cattle and hogs, while the sheep rate remains the same.

The new rates constitute a reduction of from \$1 to \$2 on straight car loads of cattle with one owner. Sheep rates are increased \$2 at Kansas City to become uniform with the \$20 rate on double-decks already in effect at other markets except St. Paul, where \$24 had been charged.

The decision includes extended provisions for adjusting extra charges upon mixed car lots of stock and upon cars having more than one owner and requiring more than one account of sales. During the hearings commission men dwelt at length upon extra service required in handling this kind of business. As the

extra charges work out in practice, the new rates on many co-operative shipments will constitute an increase.

The decision confirms the action of the commission houses in reducing their charges on sheep as was done following the establishment of independent selling agencies in 1921. No explanation is offered as to why houses outside Chicago should charge less for handling cattle and hogs and still receive the maximum rate on sheep. In rendering their decision the arbitrators say in part:

"In approaching their duties, the arbitrators have been cognizant of the situation of the livestock producer and the economic conditions which have confronted him during the past three years. They have also recognized that the welfare of the livestock industry is of mutual interest to the producer, the consumer and intermediate agencies, and that it is desirable, therefore, to maintain marketing costs on as low a basis as is consistent with efficient service.

"It is a noteworthy fact that the manner in which live stock is shipped to market has materially changed during the past few years. Also the methods of purchasing live stock have undergone material changes. Market agencies are confronted with the necessity of meeting the changing conditions without lowering the efficiency of their service. It has been the usual custom on the part of the producer or shipper to ship his animals in carload lots with seldom more than one owner, but with the development of co-operative shipping, a very large per cent of the shipments of live stock at the four markets under consideration is owned by two or more persons, frequently the owners numbering as high as fifteen and twenty to the car. This method of shipping necessitates a marked departure from the usual method of selling and accounting for live stock to the producers and shippers. \* \* \*

"In order to determine properly market value, broadly speaking, the buying conditions found at the several markets require that market agencies be informed as to the receipts of live stock at the various important markets, the prospective supply of live stock, the condition of the fresh and cured meat trade, the volume of various packing house products going into consumptive channels, the needs of the local packing plants, demand of buyers from other centers, and be in possession of information concerning the many other factors that enter into the establishing of the trading basis of a given market from time to time. A selling agency at a market center, in addition to being posted on general trade conditions, must be a judge of both the quality of the various classes of live stock and their market value at the time of sale.

"In reaching a conclusion as to what, in their judgment, will be a fair charge for the producer to pay and a fair compensation to the market agencies for the services rendered, the arbitrators have in mind that it is not within their province to pass on the question of whether a firm has a right to act as a market agency, but they have approached it from the standpoint that the

compensation should be reasonably remunerative to those efficiently functioning as market agencies. It would not be to the advantage of the livestock producer to bring about arbitrarily such conditions as to cause necessary talent to seek a field for its services other than with a livestock market agency. It appears that the producer and the shipper should be the best judges as to the quality of service furnished them by the several market agencies and as to whether the service is satisfactory. It is entirely within the power of the patrons of the market to withhold patronage from those market agencies that fail to give satisfactory service. Herein lies an effective means, available to the shipper, of improving market services. \* \* \*

Relief will generally be felt that this vexed question has been considered and decided in a peaceful and good-natured way; that complete satisfaction should result was hardly to be expected. It is to be regretted that the arbitrators have not seen fit to give to shippers, who manifestly are principal parties in interest, some information as to the findings of the audit of books of the commission houses. During the hearings it was argued by the representative of the National Wool Growers Association, and by others, that great care should be exercised in auditing the books in such a way as to show only the amounts properly chargeable to the business of making sales at the yards. No allowance, it was argued, could properly be made for the expense of getting business as incurred by the excessive competition and rivalry represented as existing between the different selling agencies. This and other arguments may have been recognized in conducting the audit and in framing the decision, but if so the fact is not stated. Greater confidence would have been inspired if the shippers had been treated more generously in the arbitrators' report regarding such vital and vexed points.

It was also argued on behalf of the sheep interests that the rates to be established should be recognized only as maximum rates. It was urged that actual selling costs were unduly high because of the small volume of business done by separate houses. This lack of volume was attributed to the unnecessary number of concerns, which condition was maintained by rates of charge agreed upon and required to be observed by all houses

belonging to the organization at each market. The decision states:

"It is the recommendation of the arbitrators that the schedules revised in accordance with the above provisions should be observed by all market agencies engaged in business at each of the markets involved and that no departure from the established schedule should be made except after an actual demonstration by a market agency that it can successfully and efficiently operate under a different schedule than the one herein proposed. A showing for such departure should be based on the facts concerning the operations of the concern which seeks to change its schedule."

It apparently remains to be seen whether independent houses or others wishing to use lower charges as one means of attracting business may be allowed to do so. It would seem that freedom to establish lower charges would aid strong and competent houses in attracting the volume of business necessary to efficiency and low cost operation.

Credit and appreciation are due Messrs. Dagger and Gore for their sincere application in the arduous task now completed. Their attitude throughout was one of fairness and consideration to all interests. The task was a large one and required a great amount of study, reference, and consultation outside of the proceedings and not visible to those attending the hearings.

### THE NATIONAL MEAT BOARD

With all interests in the livestock and meat industry represented, from those who sell the live stock to those who sell the meat, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in its first annual meeting, held at Chicago, on July 23rd and 24th, outlined a comprehensive but conservative educational program for the coming year, embracing activities designed not only to promote a more widespread knowledge of the food value and healthfulness of meat, but also to teach the housewife how best to prepare, select, and use it. Among the means and methods which will be used to accomplish this program, as worked out by the board, may be mentioned the following:

1. The unification and correlation of the efforts now being put forward by various agencies in the interest of meat, and the utilization of the facilities and personnel resources already established.

2. News publicity, both in the general and the farm press, bearing on the nutritive value and healthfulness of meat and its importance in the nation's economic structure, to be supplemented by the issuance of such material as recipe booklets and leaflets and of much educational material in other forms, such as charts, posters, etc.

3. The holding of an essay contest, with prizes offered for the best essays on meat. Contestants will be urged to send for booklets regarding meat. The board believes that these booklets would be read carefully by the contestants and those around them, and that a tremendous interest in the food value of meat would thus be worked up.

4. The holding of a slogan contest under the direction of a slogan committee consisting of three members of the board appointed for the specific purpose of finding the best meat slogan and then to arrange for its adoption and concerted use throughout the country by all interests in the live stock and meat industry.

5. The setting aside of a fund of \$8,000 to be expended on research work on the value of meat in the diet and its relation to health. It was pointed out at the meeting that the necessity for this research arises from the fact that almost no work in laboratories has been directed toward developing the facts about meat. This fund, however, is not to be expended until further investigation has been made to establish the proper agency through which the research should be conducted.

6. Co-operation with the National Association of Meat Councils including participation in the establishment of two additional local meat councils, one east of Chicago and one west of Chicago. This phase of the work will be undertaken with the guidance of a special committee of board members, consisting of John T. Russell, Thomas E. Wilson and J. H. Mercer. Mr. Russell, who represents the United Master Butchers of America on the board, is president of the National Association of Meat Councils.

In addition to the activities mentioned, an effort will be made to broadcast the message of the healthfulness and economic importance of meat by having representatives of the board on the program of numerous meetings, demonstrations, and other gatherings, especially in consuming centers. Expenditures for this purpose, as well as for all activities not specifically provided for by the board, will be under the direction of a committee of finance, consisting of J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, and Fred H. Moore of Rochester, Indiana, all members of the board.

Considering the extent of the program outlined, the board decided that the man-

aging director would require assistance and authorized the employment of a competent stenographic and clerical help.

Members of the board present at the meeting included:

H. R. Leonard of Eureka, Ill., and J. W. Coverdale of Chicago, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. M. O'Donel of Bell Ranch, N. M., and D. A. Millett of Denver, representing the American National Live Stock Association; J. H. Mercer of Topeka, Kans., representing the Kansas Live Stock Association; F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City, Utah, representing the National Wool Growers Association; R. M. Gunn of Buckingham, Iowa, representing the Corn Belt Meat Producers; F. H. Moore of Rochester, Ind., representing the National Swine Growers Association; Everett C. Brown of Chicago, representing the National Live Stock Exchange; Thomas E. Wilson and F. Edson White of Chicago, representing the Institute of American Meat Packers; J. T. Russell of Chicago, representing the United Master Butchers of America, and H. C. Balsiger of Kansas City, Mo., representing the National Association of Retail Grocers.

R. C. Pollock, managing director of the board, reporting on the results of Meat for Health Week, stated that 4,088,642 pieces of educational literature were distributed in connection with that campaign. He reported 57 railroads displayed special poster stickers on their menu cards during the week, portraying that meat is wholesome. Included in the material distributed were beef, pork and lamb posters, wagon streamers, window streamers, and Government posters. Mr. Pollock stated that more than 60,000 pamphlets showing effective methods of displaying meat in windows were distributed to retail dealers in all sections of the country.

The board passed resolutions condemning certain untrue anti-meat propaganda which has recently been circulated and authorizing officials of the board to bring this unfair propaganda to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Trade Commission, and other agencies, as well as to the notice of all livestock and meat interests.

Officers of the board: Howard Leonard, chairman; Thomas E. Wilson, vice-chairman, and E. C. Brown, treasurer—were re-elected unanimously. R. C. Pollock, managing director of the board, was selected secretary to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of W. J. Carmichael.



Pen of five rams consigned to the sale by Carl Lindheimer

## PROGRESS OF KENTUCKY IN DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS

I have just read in the June issue of the Wool Grower the story entitled "Indiana Leads Farm States in the Improvement of Native Lambs by Docking and Castrating." This is an interesting story and Indiana sheepmen, under the direction of Mr. Harper, have been doing some good work. However, the credit for leading the work of castrating and docking lambs among the spring lamb producing states properly belongs to Kentucky.

The work, on an extensive scale, was started in Kentucky in the spring of 1919. At that time only a handful of farmers were in the habit of docking and castrating their lambs. This year more than 200,000 trimmed lambs are being marketed from the central Blue Grass section of Kentucky. These lambs are selling at a premium of from 50 cents to \$1.50 above the top of the market. Nearly all of them are going in as tops whereas in the ordinary run of untrimmed lambs there is a big percentage of seconds. These wether lambs are also dressing out about 2 per cent more than buck lambs of the same weight.

During the past three years the writer has held 564 demonstrations in showing farmers the best methods of docking and castrating lambs. More than 30,000 lambs were castrated and docked in these demonstrations. As a result of this work several of the leading sheep counties this year have castrated and docked from 75 to 80 per cent of their lamb crop.

We are also keeping careful records as to weight, prices, dressing per cent, and number of seconds and culls, all of which is to be published soon in bulletin form.

I have on my desk today letters from the United States Department of Agriculture and from some Eastern packers to the effect that a larger per cent of docked ewe and wether lambs is coming to the markets from Kentucky than from any other state.

Richard C. Miller.

## Joint Meeting of Arizona Sheepmen and Cattlemen at Flagstaff, Arizona, July 9th and 10th

Members of the Arizona Wool Growers Association and the Arizona Cattle Growers Association held their fourth annual joint meeting at Flagstaff on July 9th and 10th, with delegates in attendance from all parts of the state.

At the first meeting of the two organizations held on the forenoon of July 9th, a number of addresses were made by speakers of note on topics of interest to both sheepmen and cattlemen.

H. G. Boice of San Carlos, president of the state cattlemen's association, and C. E. Burton of Williams, vice-president of the state sheepmen's association and president pro tem of the association, presided in turns at the opening session.

Following the invocation by Rev. George Vernon Harris of Flagstaff, Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth sang "Out Where the West Begins," and "I'm Going Back to Sunny Arizona."

Dwight B. Heard, publisher of the Arizona Republican, a prominent cattleman of the state and at one time president of the National Livestock Association, asked that the first official act of the session be the adoption of the following resolution of appreciation to President Hugh E. Campbell of Flagstaff, who had hoped to preside at the opening meeting, but who had been advised not to do so by his physicians. The resolution is as follows:

In view of the life-long efforts of the Honorable Hugh E. Campbell, president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, in developing the good will between the sheepmen and the cattlemen of the Southwest, his remarkable, unselfish and constructive work in bettering the conditions of the livestock industry, his sterling character as a man and his splendid record of good citizenship:

We hereby extend to him the heart-felt friendship and appreciation of stockmen of the Southwest and our keen regret that owing to his illness we can not have him with us at this joint session and we request that this memorial be presented to him in person by a committee appointed at this meeting as the first action of our joint session.

Mr. Boice named A. A. Johns and Lou Charlebois of the wool growers association and Mr. Heard of the cat-

tlemen's association as a committee to present personally the resolution to Mr. Campbell.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. I. B. Koch of Flagstaff. Responses were made by M. A. Perkins of Perkinsville in behalf of the cattlemen and by A. A. Johns of Prescott for the sheepmen.

The address of Hon. Hugh E. Campbell, president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, was then read. In this report Mr. Campbell discussed such matters as grazing on the national forests, freight rates on wool, the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association, the assistance rendered the members of the Arizona legislature by the legislative committee of the state wool growers association, the tariff on wool, trails and driveways, and the marketing of wool.

F. C. W. Pooler of Albuquerque, New Mexico, district forester for Arizona and New Mexico, was the next speaker. He reviewed the new grazing regulations adopted at the Denver and Ogden conferences between the forestry officials and the sheepmen and cattlemen, saying "the provision for ten-year permits with a small cut at the end of the first five years for the protection of the ranges will go a long way in helping stockmen stabilize their business under forestry procedure." He said further that "those in arrears for their 1921 and 1922 grazing fees must make payment at once, otherwise proceedings in the courts will be instituted where that procedure can be profitably followed and in the case of other delinquents the permits will be revoked."

Following Mr. Pooler, Fen S. Hildreth of Phoenix, Arizona, secretary of the National Forest Permittees' Association, and who represented the Arizona sheepmen and cattlemen at the Ogden and Denver conferences, addressed the meeting briefly on what had been accomplished there. He as-





An entry of range rams from the F. J. Neilsen flock



Some of Bullard's range rams for the sale.

sured both the cattlemen and the sheepmen that they "will be happy under the new regulations."

The next speaker was Paul Burks of Los Angeles, attorney for the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. After dilating at some length on the difficulties that confronted the transportation companies after the war, he said, in substance, that the inefficiency of the railways at the present time is due to the restrictions imposed by forty-seven states and the Federal Government itself.

A. M. Morten, secretary of the Federal Intermediate Bank, Berkeley, California, followed Mr. Burks. On account of the lateness of the hour he said that he would simply announce that he was on hand to answer questions and that stockmen should feel free to consult him at any time.

After appointing a committee on joint resolutions, consisting of, for the sheepmen, M. I. Powers, E. H. Duffield and A. A. Johns; for the cattlemen, C. H. Hooker, A. C. Webb and B. J. Colter, Mr. Boice announced that the meeting was adjourned and that the two organizations would meet separately in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session held by the wool growers many matters of a routine nature were considered and acted upon, it being the regular annual meeting for that association.

Concerning the up-keep of trails, it was decided to pro rate the expense among the users of the trails and not pay it out of the regular funds of the association, as heretofore.

D. A. Gilchrist, connected with the Phoenix office of the U. S. Biological Survey, told of the injury to the ranges done by rodents, and asked

for better co-operation from the wool growers with his department in the work of destroying these pests.

Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, was the next speaker. He stressed the need of effective co-operation and strong organization among wool growers, and urged them to support their state and national associations. To assist in raising funds he recommended that one cent per head be collected for each lamb sold. On motion of A. A. Johns a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. "Organize and hire brains," said Mr. Hagenbarth. "The supply has not run out and sheepmen must organize to work collectively for the present and future needs of their business. The sheep industry in this state represents an investment of eight or ten million dollars, yet it has no real business organization to watch out for its best interests."

Judge F. W. Perkins, secretary of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, also spoke of the need of more funds for the use of the association. On motion of H. J. Gry it was voted to assess the members three cents per head for each sheep owned, to be paid at once to the secretary to be used in wiping out the existing deficit and to provide funds for the coming year. The one-cent per head for the National Association is to be collected at the markets upon sheep shipped from Arizona.

On Tuesday afternoon the cattlemen and sheepmen again met in joint session. C. E. Burton, president pro tem of the wool growers presiding. The principal speakers at this session were Frank J. Hagenbarth, Fred H.

Bixby, president of the National Livestock Association.

In his address Mr. Hagenbarth gave his views on the cattle situation, saying in substance that the cattlemen would have to follow the method in vogue among the sheepmen, that is, market their surplus stock young and not carry it over as twos and threes.

Mr. Bixby told of the hardships now confronting the cattlemen of the country, saying that better marketing conditions will have to be worked out if relief is to be expected. He said that his antagonism to the Los Angeles stock yards was not a personal matter with him, as he had his own feeding pens and packing house, but that he wanted the stock yards closed, because not until the cattle industry as a whole made money, could he make any.

State Land Commissioner Vaughn told of the work being done by his department in behalf of stockmen and settlers as regards the leasing of state lands. He also stated that Congress had been asked to make a grant of 1,200,000 acres, the proceeds from which are to be used in building roads and to build and maintain a home for disabled miners.

A resolution endorsing the request of the land department for 1,200,000 acres of Federal land was offered by Mr. Boice and adopted.

At their final session on Tuesday morning the Arizona Wool Growers Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. A. Johns of Prescott, president; F. W. Perkins of Flagstaff, secretary-treasurer; C. E. Burton of Williams, first vice-president; E. H. Duffield of Cooley, second vice-president.

## Around the Range Country

### TEXAS

June and early July days were hot and dry. Our lamb crop, 75 per cent, was very good. Last year it was a total loss. Some ewes have recently been sold at \$9, with shorn yearlings at \$5.

All of the land here is privately owned, and most of it is over-grazed. We do not use herders.

Sonora, Texas. Gus D. Wheat.

### NEW MEXICO

The summer range is good. We have sold all of our wool and will ship about as many lambs as last year. Denver is the market for this section.



A stud ram entered by C. D. Michaelsen

While sheepmen here are improving their flocks, there is still need for better breeding.

L. P. James.

Clayton, N. M.

### COLORADO

#### Las Animas

Crops are good in this section. To date (July 24th) no feeder lambs have been contracted. Feeders say they will stay out of the game this year at the present prices. They are willing to pay 9½ cents or perhaps a little more.

J. L. Anderson.

\* \* \*

#### Trinidad

We had just enough early grass to get good lambing. Then followed a very dry spell to June 7th. Since then fine rains have given good

growth to the grasses, and the range is in good condition. All of the Government land here is filed on and most of it proved up. We lease some land at from six to ten cents, but we own most of our range.

The lamb crop this year was better by about ten per cent than that of 1922. We sell all of our lambs at home.

Leslie Elmore.

### ARIZONA

#### Oraibi

Since the rains, the summer range has been in good condition, and the stock are doing well. Our lamb crop is slightly better this year. We usually ship to Denver and its vicinity. No trading has been going on in ewes. The wool crop is normal, but the market limited. The coyote situation is not so bad as a year ago, due to the work of the Biological Survey.

Lorenzo Hubbell.

\* \* \*

#### St. Johns

Mountain ranges are good now, but the valley ranges are only fair. The lamb crop is not so large as last year. We estimate a decrease of ten per cent. Most of the lambs from this vicinity go to Kansas City, Mo. On account of the recent decline in the wool market and the fact that there have been no buyers here, it has been necessary to consign our wool to Eastern warehouses. It is good to report that the coyotes are not so numerous as a year ago. This is a result of the trapping of great numbers of them last year.

B. Schuster.

\* \* \*

#### Yuma

There is very little range in this section, and it has never been used for sheep grazing.

Because of the high cost of labor, many of the farmers in this valley are buying a few sheep and finding them profitable.

Winter lambs bring from 13 to 14 cents in Los Angeles, and ours averaged 83 pounds at the age of four

months. The ewes increased over 100 per cent this year, two of them bringing triplets.

We have no coyotes here. Our main trouble comes from bloating. We are also under a heavy expense in shearing, as we have to pay as high as thirty cents a head.

Eugene Clymer.

### NEVADA

#### Jiggs

This section has no serious complaints to make. The summer range is especially good and the sheep are doing well. We will ship about 20 per cent more lambs to Eastern mar-



A Chas. Olsen stud entry

kets than we did last year. So far there have been no sales of ewes reported.

I do not think the coyotes are quite so menacing as a year ago. The trappers have done much good work in cutting their number down.

J. J. Hylton.

\* \* \*

#### Fallon

At present we only own 60 old ewes. We formerly held about 400. These we kept on an irrigated ranch, using no outside range, and feeding them a mixture of alfalfa and alfalfa and weeds. The purchaser of our 416 ewes had 750 of his own on the range. The spring following the sale, our 416

(Continued on page 30.)

## Wyoming Annual Convention

The twentieth annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association was held at Rawlins, July 31st, and August 1st and 2nd.

Some years had elapsed since the state convention was held in the western part of the state. Wyoming's wool growing interests are chiefly tributary to the main line of the Union Pacific, running east and west close to the southern boundary of the state and to the Northwestern and Colorado and Southern in the east central section. A rather burdensome railroad trip is necessary for residents of one section to join the other. It was contemplated that those coming to Rawlins would be able to travel by automobile, but heavy rains and washouts made this impossible. However, there was present a representative number of alert wool growers who carried home to their neighbors the gospel of better organization and team work, which is necessary to keep the sheep industry abreast of the times and adequately prepared for the vicissitudes of the future.

In his opening address President Wilson dealt with problems of the day in his usually vigorous and clear-sighted manner. After referring to the statistics of the wool and meat situations, President Wilson said: "I believe that we have every reason to look hopefully into the future, so far as the market for our product is concerned. I would dislike to see a run-away market for wool or lambs, as it would almost certainly be followed by a reaction. What we want is a stabilized market that will allow us a fair margin of profit over the cost of production and permit us to recoup the serious losses suffered by our industry during the deflation period."

In continuation of his suggestions of last year when transportation was in the throes of a wage dispute, the president suggested that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be strengthened "by the addition of one or more railroad men who had proven

themselves to be proficient in rate matters and who have given years of study to the subject. I would eliminate the Labor Board and let the Interstate Commerce Commission, by whom the rates are fixed, also fix the wages of the employees."

Misrepresentation as to relation of clothing prices to wool values was emphatically exposed.

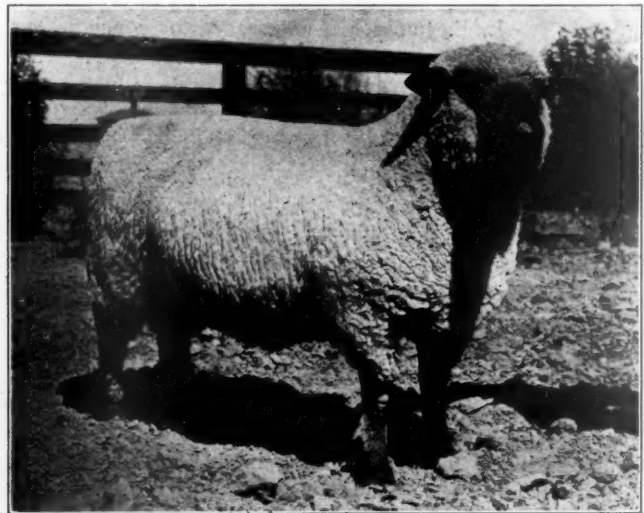
Secretary J. B. Wilson presented a consistent and constructive report dealing with the association's undertakings, accomplishments, and necessary work in the future. Relative to the indifference of many wool growers to the tariff situation, the secretary said:

"Contrary to the opinion of some wool growers, there is nothing in the constitution that provides for a tariff on wool, and it behooves us to be vigilant lest the duty be changed. Opponents of the present wool duty have made all sorts of ridiculous statements relative to the increased cost of clothes due to the increased duty on wool. These statements should be controverted, as should also the statement that the present duty on wool is more than protective. In order to make an intelligent case, we must have definite figures on the cost of wool production in Wyoming, and a committee of this

association will present a questionnaire relative to the cost of wool production for your approval. I sincerely hope every wool grower in the state will promptly fill out this questionnaire, as it is of the greatest importance."

In discussing the situation relative to legislation to require truthful representation in the merchandising of woollen fabrics, the secretary said: "We feel greatly encouraged in the progress made with the last Congress resulting in the reporting of a bill to the Senate. We hope to make more progress during the next session. There are material evidences of accomplishment through the educational work that has been carried on for a better understanding of what shoddy means to the purchaser of clothing."

The question of valuing grazing lands for taxation or other purposes is to the front in Wyoming. The association has secured a reduction from \$4.64 in 1920 to \$3.85 in 1922 for strictly grazing lands. "Average grazing lands in the state when used solely for grazing purposes cannot possibly show any return upon an investment equal to assessment figures," said Secretary Wilson. "Numerous instances are known of sales of lands at figures representing one-half or less of assessed valuation." In outlin-



A Straloch Farms entry for the sale



ing co-operation with other agencies associated with the sheep business, the secretary suggested the need of preventing the annual gluts of lambs at the markets during the fall months. "By proper co-operation with the livestock commission men, we may be able in some measure to avert these periods of excessive receipts and demoralized prices. The commission men are our agents and there should be full and complete unity of action between them and the wool growers by whom they are employed."

Wool growers of Rawlins and of Carbon County lived up to Wyoming's traditions in providing entertainment for visiting members. On Tuesday noon a buffet luncheon was served by the Rotarian and Lions clubs. A trout dinner was served by the Masonic order on Wednesday noon and a high-class boxing exhibition provided for the same evening. On Tuesday noon the visitors were the luncheon guests of the Producers and Refiners Company, which has a modern and very extensive oil refining plant near Rawlins.

Ex-Governor B. B. Brooks, the secretary of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, and C. L. Harlan of the Federal Bureau of Crops and Live Stock Statistics, addressed the convention on Tuesday afternoon. Railroad interests and conditions were forcibly presented by Messrs. E. W. Wentworth, Sr., of the Pennsylvania

system and by Charles J. Lane, general freight agent of the Union Pacific system. Mr. Lane urged abandonment of the incorrect idea that the Transportation Act of 1920 gave the railroads a specific guaranty of net earnings to equal 6 per cent upon value of the properties. While no debate was indulged in some growers present voiced the idea that the effect of clause 15-A of the act referred to operates in such a way as to maintain freight rates at a point higher than many lines of business can afford to pay.

The U. S. Biological Survey was represented by Charles J. Bayer in a discussion of co-operative activities in combating predatory animals. An interesting and exhaustive discussion of present business and social problems was presented by Congressman Charles E. Winter. L. Oscar Challman of the Wyoming Stockmen's Loan Association explained thoroughly the operations of the War Finance Corporation and outlined the possibilities of financing live stock through facilities made possible by the Agricultural Credits Act.

On Thursday morning C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company discussed the wool marketing situation and the methods of merchandising wool as successfully observed by that organization.

Great interest was shown in the plan recently brought into effect in

Montana for financing consigned wools through loans obtained from the newly established Intermediate Credit Banks. The convention voted instructions to its executive committee to proceed to organize a co-operative wool marketing association under the provisions of the state law enacted last winter and in a way to meet the requirements for doing business with the Intermediate Credit Banks.

The secretary of the National Wool Growers Association reported upon the lines of work now being prosecuted by the National body. Greater activity on the part of state and national organizations of wool growers was urged as necessary to maintenance of adequate rates of duty upon imported wools, for stabilization of markets, and for effective business negotiations pertaining to transportation, public lands and Forest Service matters. It was explained that the National Association was committed to the policy of encouraging the strengthening of state associations and that only through the existence of numerous strong state associations co-operating with and through the National office could it be expected that the possible results of strong organization work can be secured.

Major E. N. Wentworth, associated with Armour & Company of Chicago, discussed the legal and business aspects of the merger of the Armour and Morris interests.

Kleber H. Hadsel drew the attention of the convention to membership in the National Rifle Association as a means of developing marksmen for army service and in encouraging more active hunting of predatory animals.

The Congressional recess permitted Wyoming wool growers to enjoy a long deferred visit from their fellow wool grower and respected United States Senator, Francis E. Warren. Senator Warren shows little of the effects of his many years of arduous labor at the National Capital. He spoke most entertainingly of the early days of sheep raising in Wyoming and of efforts made to induce railroad of-



One of Quealy's stud rams for the sale

ficials to recognize the need of establishing rates and furnishing facilities for hauling sheep to market points. Senator Warren also called attention to the fact that many sheepmen have not exerted proper efforts to secure full attendance of voters at times when the future of the wool industry is entirely dependent upon the votes cast in national elections. His suggestions and encouragement were extremely valuable and interesting.

The convention's committee on finance presented a report recommending that provision be made for collection through local banks of one-half cent per head upon the number of stock sheep owned in the state. The report, which was adopted, provided that the minimum collection from any one should be \$1.00. Several prominent bankers present at the convention signified their approval of this plan as necessary to insure the continuation of the valuable work of the association and the extension of its undertakings to meet the demands of future requirements.

An impressive and fitting service was held in memory of the members of the association deceased since the last meeting: Wm. Daley, Robert Taylor, S. A. Guthrie, Tim. Kinney and Robert Steele.

The resolutions which were adopted constitute the platform and program of work for the association through its next business year and call for: no changes in the present tariff rates; continuation through a longer period of reductions made on rental rates of state lands; making permanent the plan of semi-annual payment of grazing fees; commendation of the American Farm Bureau Federation for its hearty support of the "Truth-in-Fabric bill"; requesting the Wyoming State Farm Bureau to oppose the removal of duty upon imported feeder cattle; establishment of stock trails not less than 500 feet wide; endorsement of the National Rifle Association and recommendation that wool growers become members of the same; provision, in making income tax rates, for deducting from profits the total of

loss incurred over a period of years; endorsing the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company and recommending that unsold wools be consigned thereto; condemning the practice of selling shoddy under the trade name "all wool", reaffirming demand for national legislation, and urging the National and state associations to work for the passage of state laws similar to the "Pure Wool Act" of Wyoming; calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to proceed against merchants selling shoddy without identification; approving amendment of the Agricultural Credits Act to permit borrowing institutions to have a margin of two per cent instead of one and one-half per cent as now provided.

### FITTED RAMS

When is a ram "fitted?" Does "fitting" injure breeding qualities?

The return of ram sale times gives point to the oft repeated question as to the effect upon breeding qualities of the fitting and preparation which are necessary to demonstrate the inheritance of superiority in wool and mutton qualities. Careful observation shows that the possible impairment of breeding qualities through fitting is by no means as serious or as common as if often claimed. In cases where rams two years old or over have been made excessively fat and exercise greatly restricted, the danger is greatest, but even here, judicious management in reducing condition by increased exercise while good rations are maintained will usually result in the securing of satisfactory service.

Unfair discriminations have sometimes been made at the ram sale against rams that have been strictly range raised, but whose fleeces have been oiled and darkened to present a more attractive appearance. Such rams really represent what many range men say they wish to purchase, but on account of having been "dolled up" they are passed up by buyers, their lack of size and development making them compare unfavorably with housed and

larger rams that have been more highly fed. The management of the sale is recommending that consignors of rams raised wholly on the range should present them without to attempt to change the appearance of the fleece. This should afford a final test as to the place in the sale for rams developed entirely on the range and fully ready to give maximum service without feed or special attention under any reasonable conditions of service on the range.

Most ram buyers necessarily have some of the attitude of natives of Missouri. If breeders make special claims for the high merit of the ancestry of their entries the buyer naturally desires to see evidence of such superior ancestry exhibited by the animal in question. Inheritance is largely a matter of ability to make extra growth of fleece or body and to produce desired features of conformation and wool qualities. To bring these things into evidence in the animal body, feed is required. It is right and necessary that sale rams whose inheritance has been studiously and carefully arranged, should at least be fed and presented in a manner that will permit them to give proof of their good inheritance and prepotent qualities. In recent sales many such rams have been disposed of and have rendered most valuable service, both in stud flocks and in range bands. When the more highly developed rams are used in range service, it is the usual custom to mate them with the best selections from the ewe bands and to furnish them some feed until they have become thoroughly accustomed to their new conditions. When time permits this can best be done by maintaining a fair ration while the rams are turned out for permit to take increasing amounts of exercise. Reports received from purchasers of range pens show that where these precautions have been taken that good service has been received and that after rams have been properly adjusted to service under their new conditions the rate of loss is no higher than with the more ordinary class of sires.



Candland's leading stud entry

### **SHEEPMEN AND THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

By Allyn H. Tedmon

In New York City in the year 1871 there was organized the National Rifle Association of America. The object of this association was stated as follows: "The object of the National Rifle Association of America is to encourage marksmanship throughout the United States, particularly in the direction of qualifying as finished marksmen those individuals who may be called upon to serve in time of war; to encourage legislation for the establishment and maintenance of ranges; to secure the issue of military rifles and ammunition to those practicing on these ranges, and to create a public sentiment in respect to the necessity of rifle practice as a means of national defense."

The first international match shot under the auspices of the newly formed rifle association was that with the Irish rifle team which took place September 25, 1873. The American team won this, the first match, by a narrow margin, and were proclaimed the "World's Champion Riflemen." Since then many matches have been held and many teams have lost and won under the colors of our national association. The latest achievement was the winning of the international matches held in Europe, where our own boys defeated the Swiss riflemen at their own game on their own grounds. Assistant Secretary of War

J. M. Wainwright, who is also president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Shooting, made the following statement in his address last year at the Camp Perry meet: "Rifle shooting should be restored to its place in the forefront of national sports and encouraged because of its value to the nation." In our Colonial days rifle shooting was our national sport. Gradually interest has lagged and at times the pastime has been nearly forgotten, except by the faithful few. The sport has had its ups and downs, but due to the untiring efforts of the personnel of the National Rifle Association it is today again rising to its own high position as one of the most noble and most valuable of our national sports and pastimes.

In 1916 the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship was created by an act of Congress. "The establishment of this office was for the purpose of promoting rifle practice among civilians and to give civilian riflemen a means of securing through the War Department, either by free issue or by purchase, the necessary arms, ammunition and other supplies to enable them to engage in rifle practice." The Director of Civilian Marksmanship has charge of all issues of arms or ammunition to either regularly formed rifle clubs or to individuals and is accountable to the War Department for the property issued. He also makes all sales of Government arms, ammunition, etc., and arranges with the Ordnance Department for the manufacture of such supplies. He also makes arrangements for the use of Government ranges by civilian rifle clubs—in fact, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship is the head and tail of the office that makes it possible for civilians to purchase from the Government arms of different descriptions and ammunition for them, and at prices that are unbelievable.

And here I might again point out the fact that there is no sport that requires the concentration and care that rifle shooting does. In view of this fact let me again call your attention to the book of instructions issued by the



Stud ram coming from the University of California

War Department, entitled Individual Instruction in Rifle Practice, by Col A. J. McNab. This book, inexpensive in price, thirty-five cents, I believe, unbound, may be had from the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, through your senator or representative, or through the many outdoor magazines. The bound copy costs one dollar and is worth the difference in price because of the covers.

But as sheepmen, you are especially interested in how you may obtain these Government priced arms. In the first place you must become a member of the National Rifle Association. The membership of an annual member is \$2 per year; you may become a life member by paying in \$25, and the boys (under 15 years) may join as junior members for 50 cents per year. Annual memberships expire with the calendar year. A copy of the membership blank accompanies this article and all that is necessary is that you have the recommendation signed by a present member or local municipal official, fill out the blank in full, enclose your money and mail to the secretary. Of course you must be a citizen yourself. Full directions as to how to order arms will be mailed members upon request, and let me caution you now to comply with these instructions to the letter, as they are Governmental in their exactness and there is a mighty good reason for them.

But the question in your mind is, "What rifles may I buy and what will



they cost?" Let us take that matter right up. You may purchase a regular U. S. Army Springfield model 1903, cal. .30 rifle for \$32.22. It is the standard regulation and the acknowledged superior rifle of the world. You may buy one of the U. S. rifles model 1917, the rifle that was used by the A. E. F., equipped with a peep rear sight, .30 cal. for \$35.40. You may purchase an old style single shot Springfield, .45 cal. for \$1.25, used, or a new one for \$1.50. A Ross rifle, one used during training of the late army, cal. .303 and shooting the cartridge known as the .303 British for \$5. A U. S. rifle model 1898 30 cal., better known as the Krag, and the cartridge is better known as the .30 Army or .30-40, may be had for \$6, and a carbine with a short barrel, Krag, for \$10. The Russian rifle, new, cal. 7.62 mm., which is really .30 cal., may be bought for \$3.34, or you may get a short Lee Enfield British army rifle, .303 cal. for \$10. Even the importers of the junk post-war German guns can't beat those prices, can they, and every one of these rifles is well made and worth the price and more. Just for example, a rifle to compare with the Springfield at the price of \$33.22 would cost you made up by a private firm nearly three times that much, and there is no private firm anywhere excelling the rifles now being made at the Springfield Arsenal.

But how about ammunition for these rifles? Well, you are able to get a case of 1,200 cartridges cal. .30 model 1906, and made prior to 1919, for \$21.60. Or, if you want something better you can get a case of the same cartridges as made up for use in the National Matches of 1922 for \$55.61, and no more accurate ammunition was ever made. Ammunition for the Krags, that is .30-40's, may be had in case lots of 1,200 cartridges for \$12 per case. But to my mind the best buy of all from price standpoint is the Russian rifle and ammunition. New American made cartridges, 7.62 mm. cal. may be had for \$4 per case of 1,000 cartridges. These cartridges are

full metal patched, as are all the rest, have a 147 gr. bullet and have a velocity of 2,900 feet per second. You know that such velocity is bound to give you a very flat trajectory, just the thing you must have in coyote shooting. And last we find we may purchase ammunition for the English rifles of .303 cal. for \$8 per thousand. These cartridges are not suitable for reloading as are the American made Russian shells, but are loaded with 174 gr. bullet and have a velocity of 2,450 feet per second. I am taking it for granted that you know that our Springfield rifle has a 150 gr. bullet and a velocity of 2,700 feet per second, and the Krag, a 220 gr. bullet at 2,000 feet per second.

Of course the .30 cal. Springfield stands without a peer. Such a rifle with the 1922 match ammunition can not be beat. Next in line comes the model 1917, the Krag, then the Ross, the Enfield, and lastly the Russian. The Springfield as issued makes a mighty handy and useful rifle. The Krag carbine is a dandy little hunting rifle and the Enfield is a short and handy rifle. However, model 1917, the Krag rifle, the Ross and the Russian are long in the barrel and being full rigged infantry rifles, are rather heavy. These rifles should be worked over, the wood worked down and the fore arm cut off to sporting length. The model 1917 Krag and Ross, especially the Krag, makes an exceptionally neat long barreled rifle. The Russian rifle is a rather clumsy affair. However, because of the high velocity cartridges it shoots it is well worth working over. It has a long barrel and crude sights, but if a man will take some time and do the necessary work trimming up the stock and cutting off the fore-end the weight will be cut down and with a different rear sight, or the old one if you can work it, it should make quite a satisfactory cheap rifle and ammunition for banging around the herd. One thing should be mentioned here in regard to any of these military rifles. All military rifles are sighted to cover as great a danger zone as possible.

Consequently they are always sighted for much too long distances for game shooting. For instance, the battle sight on the Springfield is set to strike a point of aim 547 yards away. Theoretically the bullet thus fired would strike ten inches above the point of aim at 100 yards, 19 inches above at 200 yards and 30 inches above at 300 yards. Now the only satisfactory way to get around this if you intend to use the regulation rear sight is to fit a higher front sight. To do this you remove the blade of the regular front sight and fit in a similar piece of metal, same thickness, but at least an eighth inch higher. Now file this sight down until the rifle shoots where you want it to at 100 yards. Also, I believe that King makes a sight to replace the regulation rear sight, which may be purchased at a reasonable sum. This same thing will have to be done with any of the rest of the rifles mentioned.

One more thing should be stated. Outside of the match ammunition listed for the Springfield, all the rest of the ammunition listed was war ammunition. You no doubt understand that you cannot get nor should you expect, the accuracy from such ammunition as from peace time and fresher ammunition. However, I believe it will not be far from a fact for me to say that any of it will shoot as well as a whole lot of men can hold. However, in buying it you must understand that much of it, for instance for the Krag is old, is loaded with old style powders and has other points about it that makes it inferior to fresh ammunition of commercial make. But even when all these things are taken into consideration the opportunity thus offered sheepmen and others to obtain good safe rifles and ammunition is not to be overlooked. When you compare the prices with those of the regular run of commercially made arms there is a big saving in it for you. The new Springfield, as we all call it, and the Krags are without doubt the best buys in rifles today. The Springfield stands in a class by itself, and very

few of the commercial rifles excel the Krag or even compare with it. Generally speaking the ammunition is not suitable for game shooting, it being full metal patched. However, for the use you sheepmen and your herders will put it to it will do fairly good service, but do not expect such results as soft point ammunition will give and it really is next to cruelty to shoot deer or larger game with full metal patched bullets. This applies more to the cartridges with lower velocities than to the Springfield or the Russian, but applies to them all. One more thing, in all cases the purchaser pays the transportation on all arms and ammunition bought.

In summing the matter up it resolves itself into the fact that every man, by becoming a member of the National Rifle Association, is doing a patriotic act; he is placing himself side by side with others of his belief and spirit, and also he will be placing himself in a position where he will be able to derive a very material benefit in the matter of purchasing arms.

#### Application for Individual Membership in the National Rifle Association of America

Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I hereby request favorable consideration of my application for membership in the National Rifle Association of America, and enclose herewith \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, being fee for same.

I certify that I am a citizen of the United States. Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Born in the County of \_\_\_\_\_  
State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Business \_\_\_\_\_  
Recommended by \_\_\_\_\_

#### Different Memberships.

Benefactor, \$1,000; Patron, \$500; Life, \$25; Annual, \$2; Junior, 50 cents. (Open to children of American citizens 15 years of age or younger.)

#### LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL

On the Summer Range  
August, 1923.

Dear Ern:

Do you believe that men sprunged from monkeys? Professor Erwin Daring Graham, which he is camping with me, he can come darned near proving that they did, and I wisht you was here to help me wrassle with the learned propaganda he puts out on that topic. It's his pet specialty and he sure did put me to thinking. He went away back into the dim periods, rounded up all our ancestry, compared 'em specimen by species, noted all the improvements and brought 'em right down to date. You'd be surprised, Ern, there's so much to work your intellect on. You start out at the very bedrock of time, at the beginning of things, when men worde five foot tails and lived outdoors the year around. And, when you come to think of it, Ern, there was some dandy advantages in them days, when a able-bodied adult could swing independent like from limb to limb through the primordial scenery. The way I look at it is that we missed something, and that when times changed and them old folks of ourn quit the tall timber and come out into the open and went to walking perpendicular, why they'd ortu've adopted some kind of exercise to agitate and keep their tails growing. They morally owed it to us descendants to shoot their anatomy down the line of progenital inheritance intact and complete. Of course, it was all right I guess for city folks as sits in chairs all day and when they want something they just push a button, it was allright for them to vote tails into the discard, but just you stop and think what a boon they'd a been for fellows like me and you as has to rustle our own accommodations! Take it in the spring of the year, when the sheep is running on short grass, why you could lead a refractory dog around with your tail and he wouldn't get all tangled up in the sagebrush. Or, you could sit on a hillside and throw rocks

at the leaders and never have to get off your position and maybe roll you a smoke at the same time. Or you could use it around camp to lift your pots and kettles on, and off the fire, and if so you was sleeping three in a bed why I guess it would come in mighty handy to pull covers. Yes, take it all around, in the sheep business a human rigged up unabreviated that way, why he'd be worth easy a extra ten or fifteen dollars per month.

Yes, sir, Ern, she's a way down deep proposition, and me, I'm just natcherally curious and must've asked Erwin D. a lot of fool questions, but he post-d me allright and now I'm free to pass you the dope. Tails went out of fashion by a natural process. Evolution, Ern, did you ever hear that word before—I bet you never did! It means to improve as you absorb time, and it applies to everything worth while, a fellow working for sixty a month, or to the human race. Take the sixty a month guy—last year maybe he was lucky to have his poll tax paid; this year he's got a bank account; next year somebody'll be paying him ten per cent, and then purty soon the first thing you know you see him driving a twin six with manicured nails. That's evolution.

That was the way with all of us. We evolved from the forest allright—but it sure did take us a long time, and it was a darned good thing the human race wasn't on nobody's payroll or there'd sure have been bankruptcy. But, if we've got as much time ahead of us as we've got behind us, why we'll make the grade allright. According to Erwin D. it took several hundred years for fellows to learn to walk straight up and to shed their tails. First they had to kind'a guide each other, like you see a nurse do with a city kid, and their tails came in real handy. One fellow'd walk behind and steady his pal by the tail, but that wasn't considered good sport and was about like a broncho buster pulling leather at a roundup. Of course, as they quit using 'em, tails just naturally quit growing; they got more useless each year and by and by got to

be a regular nuisance. People got to building houses, and then a man had to walk half way through the parlor before he was all in. Doors was hard on tails, too, and the kids was careless. You can imagine what a family row there was when some healthy youngster slammed a oak door on grandpa's pride. Rocking chairs never got real popular until tails had shortened to about the length of a airdale. And after that there wasn't much to it any more, they was a thing of the past.

The people got domesticated. A big Dutchman was the first, though, to start a fire. Well, he started something. That was the very thing they'd been looking for. People got to having parties and sitting up nights and getting married and everything and just drifted into the paths of civilization easy like. Some fellow organized

the Democratic party, and people got to quarreling. Then the better element as lived within the city limits came along with a Republican platform, and that's about as far as we ever got yet.

Take it all around, Ern, I don't know but what I'm glad that I wasn't borned in them dank steaming forest days, when the male population came up for breakfast hand over hand, each according to his alibi; nor would I care much about trailing in a million years ahead, when we've evolved to the point where there's nothing to work for no more. No, I reckon I'm plumb satisfied just the way she is. I—there is Erwin Daring Graham's holler—he's got something up a tree, a pocupine probably, but I guess I'll have to help him, so no more this time from,

Your friend and pal,

Richard A. Wormwood.

## Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, June 16, 1923.

The event that overshadows all others in sheepbreeding circles in Australia is the grand rains that ushered in the month of June. The falls were particularly heavy over central and west Queensland, and western New South Wales, the belt of country that was previously very much under the influence of the drought. That an immense amount of good has been done goes without saying. At the same time there is no blinking at the fact that the damage already sustained by the growing clip is irretrievable, and with the exception perhaps of a few favored districts, it is difficult to see where any weight of sound, well-grown staple can be looked for this year. Certainly the absence of rain for so many months, probably a record for Australia as a whole, resulted in the grass being like hay, standing up, carrying the seed well, and being more nutritious than if summer rains had bleached it. On the other hand the new shoot that may be expected is almost certain to bring about a break in the fibre, or at least a pronounced

tenderness. The lambing must also be materially affected, and the decrease in the clip, which has been variously estimated as from 15 to 20 per cent, must be inevitable.

The sheep markets are extremely buoyant in tone, the last rains having put up values in the southern states at least \$2.50 per head. For instance in the Melbourne sale yards this week, ordinary fat cross-bred wethers, suitable for the local butchering trade, were bringing \$12.50 to \$13.70, and Merinos \$11.50 to \$13.20 per head. On the same day breeding ewes were selling at up to \$9.60, store wethers from \$6 to \$8.65, and weaners from \$4.80 to \$7.50. Of course the true inwardness of these prices is that only the few are selling and the many buying. Fats are always scarce at this time of the year, and those who got rid of the bulk of their breeders and feeders during the dry spell are now trying to stock up again. Seeing that wool and mutton is at present a so much better selling proposition than beef or hides, everybody with at all suitable country is out after sheep.

The most important wool auction since last writing was at Brisbane, Queensland, the end of May. About 32,000 bales were offered. The basis of prices showed that super wools barely held their own. As is pointed out in the trade, it has been a matter for comment for some time past that really super wools are not sharing to the full extent in the present strong demand. In January they touched very high prices, but recent developments have been more in the direction of an improvement for average, and medium to faulty sorts. It is, in fact, questionable whether extra superfine wools, high as they are today, are the full equivalent of the values ruling for average sorts. It has been a noteworthy feature that, while it takes a remarkably good wool to sell at 60 cents and over, quite average sorts sell with freedom in the vicinity of 56 cents. An explanation possibly lies in the fact that when it comes to a really superfine wool the demand is limited to a comparatively small section of users, whereas a large and ever-increasing section is absorbing the average sorts.

Apart from supers a general rise of about 5 per cent was reported in most grades as compared with the previous sale. It may be mentioned in passing that the official figures for Brisbane give the average price for greasy wool auctioned in that center in April as 42.66 cents a pound, and for scoured as 77.54 cents, which is certainly not a figure anybody can cavil at.

Small clearing up sales have been held in Melbourne and Adelaide during the month. Generally speaking these markets showed no new features. The offerings were mostly indifferent and prices a shade weaker.

New Zealand is also having its clearing up round. The biggest sale was at Wellington, where 17,500 bales were offered. Any lines showing quality seem to be selling well there, but otherwise there have lately been signs of a slight weakening in values. At Wellington the following range of values obtained: Fine cross-breds, 18c to 31c; medium cross-breds, 16c to 29c;



low cross-breds, 13c to 17½c; lambs, 11c to 14½c; bellies and pieces, 11c to 21c; crutchings, 8c to 19c; locks, 7c to 11c.

The stocks of Bawra owned wool at the end of May totalled 384,000 bales of Australian origin and 217,000 bales from New Zealand. The Australian is classified as 25,000 bales Merino, and 359,000 cross-bred. With New Zealand 1,000 bales are described as Merino, 135,000 as cross-bred, 42,000 slipes, and 39,000 scoured.

New Zealand wool growers are opening up the question of forming a board to control the marketing of their wool, but the proposition has hardly reached the stage of practical politics yet. A scheme that will come up for consideration at the next Farmers' Union Conference provides for a control board of not fewer than five mem-

On the face of it, the scheme does not seem very practical. To fix an arbitrary minimum price would be very difficult, especially as New Zealand is a relatively small producer in the world's total supply. The idea of classing to fixed standards is all right if the consent of all growers can be obtained. To get that it would be necessary to make the pool compulsory, which would be sure to meet with a lot of opposition.

Adverse weather conditions are bringing the meat packing season to an earlier close than usual. Most of the North Island works have already shut down, and those in the South Island, except in the far south, will probably finish up this month. This season has never been a satisfactory one for fattening stock on account of the rains. The feed was too soft in

sen County wool growers was held at Susanville, and on the following day the Modoc County Wool Growers Association met at Alturas. The grower's viewpoint on forest service matters was presented by Mr. Vernon Metcalf, secretary of the Nevada Live-stock Association at these meetings. The work necessary in controlling predatory animals was discussed by Messrs. Charles G. Poole, predatory animal inspector of California, and Mr. Sams, inspector for Nevada. Other talks were given by Dr. Rudolph Snyder, inspector in charge of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and Secretary Wing of the California Association. Committees of wool growers were appointed to interview the Boards of Supervisors and to request that the two counties appropriate funds for the animal control work.



Rams entered by H. Bosen



From the Thousand Springs Farm flock

bers. This is to be elected by producers and it is proposed shall be given power to engage two or three of the best experts in the British wool trade to act as selling agents in the United Kingdom, and fix the minimum parity for the corresponding Dominion sales. It is also proposed that the board shall appoint its own classers in New Zealand, big flock owners being allowed the option of having clips classed on the run by classers authorized by the board. All the smaller clips are to be classed in the selling brokers' stores, and each broker is to have a subsidiary wool pool for his own clients. The expenses of the board, salaries, etc., are to be financed by a small poundage rate on all wool sold, the grower only paying for actual handling and classing.

the North Island, and in the South Island lambs did not do too well on rape, and the turnip crop was disappointing. The limiting of the killings should result in the sheep returns this year showing a further increase in flocks.

When the last mail left those packers then still buying were paying from 11c to 12c per pound for dressed wethers, and from 16c to 18c for lambs.

#### WORK OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS OF CALIFORNIA

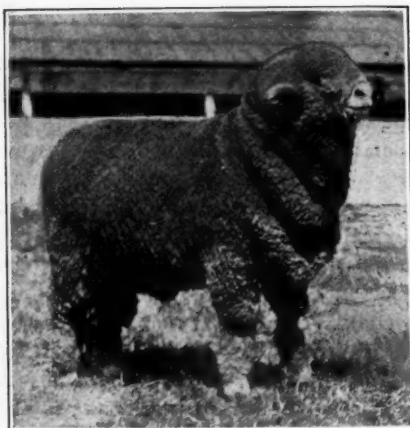
Through its district units, the California Wool Growers Association is moving toward effective organization, which hinges on making the individual feel that his support is essential.

On July 24th a meeting of the Las-

The Humboldt Wool Growers Association has arranged a "Wool Day" for September 18th, during the County Fair. Yolo and Sutter County breeders will also exhibit. Wool grading, sheep sorting, and the market classes of sheep will be demonstrated.

Twenty new members in one week is reported by the California Association. Ten of these were secured by Mr. Homer Brown of Dixon, California, who took a day and a half off and rounded up his neighbors.

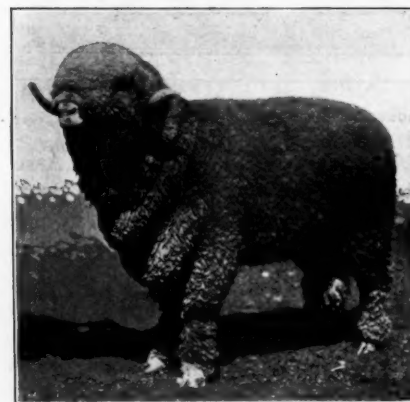
The association also announces that beginning August 1st, a daily telegraphic service on live stock, meats and wool from Eastern markets to San Francisco, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be in operation for the information of its members.



A stud entry of Bullard Bros.



A stud entry of Corriedale Sheep Co.



A stud entry of J. H. Seely & Sons Co.



Stud rams entered by Wm. Millar



Stud rams entered by the Straloch Farms

# BIGGER THE NATIONAL

## UNION STOCK YARDS AUGUST 28-29

CONSIGNORS AND HE

### RAMBOUILLETS

Arn, C. S. ....	5
Kenton, Ohio	
Briggs, Wm. & Son .....	20
Dixon, Calif.	
Bosen, Hyrum .....	12
Ephraim, Utah ....	
Bullard Bros. ....	60
Woodland, Calif.	
Candland, W. D. ....	115
Mt. Pleasant, Utah	
Cherry Hill Farm .....	3
Indianapolis, Ind.	
Christensen, K. M. ....	10
Bountiful, Utah	
Clark & Co. ....	25
Castleford, Idaho	
Coimer Bros. ....	20
Hansen, Idaho	
Corbett, J. E. ....	50
Bancroft, Idaho	
Cunningham Sheep Co. ....	100
Pendleton, Ore.	
Curran, John .....	90
Hagerman, Idaho	
Day Farms Co. ....	88
Parowan, Utah	
Gillett Sheep Co. ....	54
Castleford, Idaho	
Grand Canyon Sheep Co. ....	75
Williams, Ariz.	
Hansen, W. S. ....	47
Collinston, Utah	
Hobbs, E. R. ....	30
Castleford, Idaho	
Jackson, R. L. ....	75
Dayton, Wash.	

Justaplain Farm .....	3
Milford Center, Ohio	
King Bros. Co. ....	60
Laramie, Wyo.	
Knollin, A. J. ....	50
Pocatello, Idaho	
Loamland Farm .....	1
North Lewisbury, Ohio	
Lindheimer, Carl .....	5
Woodland, Calif.	
Madsen, J. K. ....	74
Mt. Pleasant, Utah	
Magleby, J. E. ....	35
Monroe, Utah	
Marsden, L. N. ....	35
Parowan, Utah	
Mathews, W. J. ....	2
McGuffey, Ohio	
Merritt, G. N. ....	53
Woodland, Calif.	
Michaelsen, C. D. ....	22
Gunnison, Utah	
Millar, Wm. ....	35
Mt. Pleasant, Utah	
Moran, J. ....	68
Starbuck, Wash.	
McGinnis, G. U. ....	26
Castleford, Idaho	
Neilson, F. J. ....	14
Mt. Pleasant, Utah	
Nielson, L. B. ....	85
Ephraim, Utah	
Olsen, Chas. ....	35
Ephraim, Utah	
Orth Bros. ....	5
McGuffey, Ohio	
Pendleton, W. W. ....	27
Parowan, Utah	
Pendleton, W. C. ....	13
Parowan, Utah	
Quealy Sheep Co. ....	135
Cokeville, Wyo.	



Range rams entered by W. D. Candland



Stud rams entered by J. K. Madsen



A stud entry of Thousand Springs Farm

# N RAM SALE BETTER

T 28-29, 1923 SALT LAKE CITY

## ND THEIR OFFERINGS:

Rambledale Farm .....	5
Marysville, Ohio .....	
Seely, J. H. & Sons Co. ....	90
Mt. Pleasant, Utah .....	
Shaw, L. W. ....	1
Marysville, Ohio .....	
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station ..	40
Dubois, Idaho .....	
University of California .....	2
Davis, Calif. ....	
University of Idaho .....	13
Moscow, Idaho .....	
University of Illinois .....	5
Champaign, Ill. ....	

### HAMPSHIRE

Ballard, J. E. ....	29
Weiser, Idaho .....	
Finch, H. L. ....	20
Soda Springs, Idaho .....	
Howland, Chas. ....	85
Cambridge, Idaho .....	
Hopkins, H. ....	4
Davis, Calif. ....	
Knollin-Hansen Co. ....	75
Soda Springs, Idaho .....	
Laidlaw & Brockie .....	50
Muldoon, Idaho .....	
Nebeker, John .....	100
Laketown, Utah .....	
Selway & Gardiner .....	160
Anaconda, Mont. ....	
Mrs. Minnie Miller .....	20
Salt Lake City, Utah .....	
Thomson, S. ....	6
Filer, Idaho .....	
University of Idaho .....	11
Moscow, Idaho .....	
Walnut Hill Farm .....	50
Filer, Idaho .....	
Wood Live Stock Co. ....	125
Spencer, Idaho .....	

### CORRIEDALES

Corriedale Sheep Co. ....	15
Hollister, Calif. ....	
King Bros. ....	26
Laramie, Wyo. ....	

### ROMNEYS

Patrick, J. H. ....	10
Ilderton, Canada .....	

### COTSWOLDS

Magleby, J. E. ....	10
Monroe, Utah .....	
Knollin, A. J. ....	25
Pocatello, Idaho .....	
Patrick, J. H. ....	5
Ilderton, Canada .....	

### LINCOLNS

University of Idaho .....	10
Moscow, Idaho .....	
Knollin, A. J. ....	25
Pocatello, Idaho .....	
Patrick, J. H. ....	20
Ilderton, Canada .....	

### SUFFOLKS

University of Idaho .....	2
Moscow, Idaho .....	

### PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie .....	25
Muldoon, Idaho .....	

CROSS-BREDS—(Suffolk-Hampshire)	
Laidlaw & Brockie .....	25
Muldoon, Idaho .....	



A stud entry of Gillett Sheep Co.



A stud entry of King Bros. Co.



Range rams entered by G. N. Merritt



Stud rams entered by Selway & Gardiner



**AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY**

(Continued from page 19.)

ewes sheared within two sacks as much wool as all of his range ewes.  
Geo. Dalton.

**UTAH****Talmage**

We had some rain the early part of July, which has helped the lower ranges that were getting very dry. On the high ranges feed is short, due to an unusually late season. Even yet snow covers a considerable portion.

We will market fewer lambs this year. Most of them will go to the river markets. There have been no breeding ewes change hands, or lambs contracted for fall delivery yet. Since 1920 not many ewe lambs have been held over, and as a result our breeding ewes are getting old.

All of the wool is out of the growers' hands, either sold or consigned to some commission house.

Herders are drawing \$90, and camp tenders \$75 a month. Coyotes have diminished considerably. Credit for this, I think, belongs to the poison campaign, which should be encouraged.

H. P. Ottosen.

\* \* \*

**Jensen**

The coyote menace has become very real in this section. Old-time herders say that coyotes never were so bad in the early days here as they are at present. I trailed two bands the full length of the county last spring and lost a sheep every single day for sixty days; that is, we found that many out of our bands killed by coyotes. This makes 120 head that I know of that the coyotes got. How many were there that I did not find? I have been opposed to the bounty system, but unless the Biological Survey can show better results in this country, we certainly will need to have the bounty system restored.

J. M.

**MONTANA****Pray**

The summer range is very good, in fact above the average, due to lots of

rain, which is producing fine lamb forage. We will ship from ten to twenty per cent more lambs this fall than one year ago. Chicago is our market destination.

There are hardly enough sheep being turned to make a stabilized price; however, range sheep should run from \$7 to \$10, according to breed and age. The Hampshire-Rambouillet combination seems to be most popular here.

The coyotes are worse this year. The state legislature made a grave mistake in removing the bounty on coyotes and wolves. Why not have both Government hunters and a state bounty? Of the two, I should prefer the state bounty, because with it, there is some inducement for local hunters to destroy these pests.

I am in favor of the 10-year grazing lease, and I also believe that the forest regulations should be modified, so as to be made applicable to various local conditions. I think that our forest officials are inclined to enforce regulations that are not of practical value to either the Forest Service or the stockman.

Nearly all wool growers of this section signed with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago. While this may have aroused the animosity of wool buyers, we feel justified in attempting to market our wool in an orderly way so as not to flood the market at any time.

W. J. Melin.

\* \* \*

**Elliston**

Some yearling ewes have been changing hands here at \$11. They were of Rambouillet breeding. We will have about ten per cent more lambs to ship out this fall. The summer feed is good.

John Lanning.

**WASHINGTON****White Bluffs**

General early summer rains put the range in good condition. Most of the wool is sold from this section and there will be from 15 to 30 per cent more lambs shipped, mostly to Chicago, this fall. Ewes are not changing hands very rapidly, but there will be

a big demand for them later. The farmers here could feed several carloads of lambs if they would prepare for it. Some of them already have feed lots.

E. R. Cranmer.

\* \* \*

**Starbuck**

We had more moisture than usual during the spring and early summer, so the feed has been not only good, but plentiful.

J. M. Moran.

**WYOMING**

We are having showers every few days and as a result the range is in excellent condition; in fact, it never was better. There was a lot of feeding done through the winter. Some sheepmen fed corn on the range and others hay. Some of the growers did not feed anything, but they had adjacent to their range native grass pastures along the creeks sheltered by high sagebrush, grease wood and willows, to which the sheep could drift in stormy weather.

I sold my wool through a pool at the First National Bank of Thermopolis, at 45 cents a pound on May 2nd, with \$1 a head down on the contract. Mine is the only clip sold in this vicinity. All the others refused 45 cents and have consigned. The wool clip was light over this part of Wyoming, due, I suppose, to less wind through the winter and lots of snow in the fall.

Lamb shipments will not be so early as usual from this section on account of the good green feed.

The coyotes do not seem so numerous. The decrease in numbers is due to the fact that every sheepman put out poison and several trappers were

Holt, Wyo.

Carl Lovestedt.

**NEBRASKA**

The summer range is very good here. We will ship about the same number of lambs to Omaha as we did last year. Some Rambouillet ewes, four-year-olds, have been sold here at \$9.

Alfred Forsling.

Kimball, Nebr.

## The Wool Sack

### THE 1923 WOOL CLIP

An increase of 8,000,000 pounds in the 1923 wool clip is estimated by the Bureau of Economics by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The total figure for the current year is placed at 228,031,000. It should be remembered that this figure is not only in the nature of an estimate, but is also a "preliminary estimate." The force of the preliminary character of the estimate is found in the instance of the figures for Montana. In the case of that state the original estimate of 1922 was published as being 15,416,000, while later the figure was placed at 16,500,000. Similarly the original estimate for Wyoming was reduced by 2,000,000 pounds. Corrections were also made in the estimates for Utah, Nevada and Washington.

The figures published include only shorn wool. The amount of pulled wools reported as taken from sheep slaughtered in 1922 was 42,000,000 pounds, and for 1921, 48,500,000 pounds. The final estimates for 1922 and the preliminary estimates for 1923 are shown for some of the principal states:

	1923	1922
Texas .....	19,700,000	19,300,000
Wyoming .....	18,800,000	20,400,000
Montana .....	18,300,000	16,500,000
Utah .....	17,200,000	16,800,000
Idaho .....	16,500,000	15,000,000
Ohio .....	14,300,000	.....
California .....	14,200,000	13,455,000
Oregon .....	13,200,000	12,992,000
New Mexico .....	9,520,000	9,600,000
Nevada .....	7,940,000	7,650,000
Arizona .....	5,800,000	6,000,000
Total U. S. ....	228,931,000	220,135,000

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Henry A. Kidder.

The closing days of July brought a moderate improvement to the wool market, though the business passing was mainly at the expense of values, and was highly disappointing to the wool trade.

What improvement was accomplished appears to have been consequent upon the opening of the lightweight season, especially upon the offerings

of the American Woolen Co. In sharp contrast to its opening policy in recent seasons, the prices named by the American were considered by both the wool trade and manufacturing competitors as fair-based upon the actual value of wool in this market. Advances of 6 to 17½ per cent were established, when prices are compared with those named at the opening of a year ago.

It is the understanding in the trade, though not stated officially, that the American in making its new prices was confronted with the alternative of naming low prices that would meet all competition, or making it high enough to protect the orders for heavyweight goods now in hand. Trade opinion is that the latter was the better policy, and that in naming prices above the level expected by competitors, an assurance of continued prosperity for the remainder of the heavyweight season has been given.

According to leading wool men who claim to be in close touch with the actual situation, the American has enough unfilled heavyweight orders on its books to keep its mills running two, three, or even four months, and it is essential that nothing be done to prevent these orders from being run out and deliveries made at the agreed prices. With values well sustained in the lightweight men's wear departments, this is regarded as assured, and consequently the feeling all through the wool textile industry has been strengthened and stabilized by the American's action.

It is true that the response of goods buyers was not particularly enthusiastic. It is evident that they were expecting lower prices, in spite of the fact that both wages and the raw material have been advanced materially since last year's prices were made. Labor is up 12½ per cent, and fine Territory wools about 10 cents per clean pound above the rates current at that time. Everything seems to justify even higher prices than were actually named, but it is assumed in the wool

trade that everything was tacked on that the "traffic will bear." Most goods buyers seem to think so, at any rate.

At the women's wear openings of the same company a week later, a somewhat different policy was followed, and the reaction from the goods trade was more encouraging. On 17 repeat numbers the advances established were only 1 to 5½ per cent. Buying was much more active than for the men's wear lines, and it is thought that the success obtained at the later sale will make up for the disappointment at the earlier opening, in large measure.

Prior to the men's wear openings, and in the week following there was considerable wool sold. Some manufacturers showed a disposition to take on considerable lines of both domestic sorts, provided prices were low enough. Some dealers were willing to sacrifice a little, provided thereby they could give the market a start. They did accomplish that object, but only in a minor degree. Whatever concessions were given manufacturers were accepted without question, and further concessions demanded as a condition precedent to further business being placed.

That the market opened on a lower basis than was expected, and really below the parity of the peak prices paid in the West in April and May, will be readily seen by comparing the following quotations with those quoted in recent numbers of the National Wool Grower. Some Oregon fine and fine medium staple wool in the original bags has recently been sold at a figure that means \$1.40 to \$1.42 clean. This is regarded as exceptional, a fair quotation for regular fine and fine medium staple, including the best Texas wools, being \$1.35 to \$1.40 clean.

If, as most trade leaders believe, the wool market has been stabilized, the above prices, and some others quoted below, indicate that actual values are much lower than the more optimistic

members of the trade were led to believe. Best lots of French combing wool cannot be quoted at over \$1.30 to \$1.35, and some manufacturers claim that they have been able to get some good wools of that grade as low as \$1.25 clean, and say that they can get all they want at \$1.25 to \$1.30. Fine and fine medium clothing wool is quotable at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and half-blood staple at \$1.25 to \$1.35. Moderate sales of all grades are reported to have been made within the range of prices quoted above.

Medium Territories continue to attract attention, and manufacturers appear to have been recently swinging over onto the three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood grades, probably owing to their relative cheapness, as well as the fact that they have been drawn upon with more or less freedom in making up the new lightweight samples. In some of the Summer street houses, stocks of three-eighths-bloods appear to have been fairly well cleared. Just before the date of the American Woolen Company's lightweight openings, that and other concerns are reported to have come into the market and bought three-eighths-bloods quite freely. Large blocks were sold at \$1.05 clean, but some sellers claim that they sold at \$1.10 clean.

Having taken up a large part of the available offerings of three-eighths-bloods, manufacturers are reported to have turned their attention to quarter-bloods. At 85 to 90 cents clean good quarter-blood Territories are said to have been attractive to manufacturers and good sales are reported to have been made within that range. Though not on the medium side, some short Texas eight-months' wool is reported to have changed hands at \$1.20 clean, but the demand has been limited.

Where a month ago the demand for foreign 56s and 58s was the outstanding feature in foreign wools, this month manufacturers appear to have switched to 50s. It is understood that brokers have had large commissions lately to pick up these wools, but as the price limits were generally fixed

at 80 cents clean, little business had been done at last reports. At 85 cents something might have been done, and occasional holders would probably be willing to sell at 82 cents clean, but buyers expected to get the wools they need for less. All these foreign grades are quoted duty paid. One house reports having sold about 150,000 pounds foreign 50s to 56s, though the actual selling figure is withheld.

It is understood that there are no more actual "distress lots" of South American wool hanging over the market. In the worst cases the wools have either been sold in the domestic trade (where already out of bond) or shipped abroad. Exports continue heavy, over a million pounds having been shipped during the last week in July. Any hope that the Boston wool dealers may have had in regard to putting their surplus wools into the London wool sales appears to have been dashed. As usual the English trade is prepared to slaughter any auction offerings from this side. Such success as has been made in disposing of the surplus unsalable in this market has been by private sale to German and French buyers. The mills in those countries are greatly in need of the low cross-breeds, such as can not be marketed here at any price, and are taking them freely. Germany always seems to be able to buy wool, even if she has no money for reparations.

The situation abroad, especially in the United Kingdom, lost a great deal of its strength early in July, and though Bradford has recently reported a little better outlook, the situation is not nearly as firm as it was in May and June. The July series of the London wool sales, which were scheduled to extend to July 20, were cut short on July 9, when only about one-half the offerings had been sold. The ostensible reason for the curtailment of the series was a strike of the London dock laborers. First the sales were postponed and later cancelled altogether. There was more than a shrewd suspicion that the London selling brokers welcomed the excuse of the strike as

a reason for such postponement and cancellation. It is certain that prior to the postponement the sale had been going badly, the withdrawals having been heavy, owing to the low prices prevailing.

No further sales are to be held in London until September 4, when 235,000 bales are to be offered, of which 224,000 bales are to be Australian, largely free wools. Recent advices from Australia are to the effect that the drouth has been broken, good rains having fallen in all sections of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the lambs was lost in the drouth districts, and that two crops of lambs will be produced during the next year in an effort to build up the ewe flocks. The shortage in the Australian clip on account of the drouth is estimated at 200,000 to 250,000 bales, though the large quantity of "dead" wool available may modify the figures somewhat. The Australian sales will reopen September 17, the first sale being arranged for at Sidney on that date. Offerings in Australian markets before Christmas are to be 810,000 bales, or practically 270,000,000 pounds of wool.

Receipts of foreign wool at the port of Boston have fallen off very rapidly, and are now much smaller than at this time last year. Receipts for the month of July were only 7,762,000 pounds, compared with 30,791,400 pounds for the same month last year. Where last year the big imports were in the last half of the year, this year they were in the first half, the total imports for the first seven months of 1923 having been 253,473,000 pounds, compared with 140,939,150 pounds for the same period in 1922. Receipts during the last week in July were the smallest of any week of the year to date, being only 742,000 pounds.

At the same time the receipts of domestic wool at the port of Boston have been unusually small. Reasons given for this are the lack of inducement to hurry forward shipments, owing to the dullness prevailing in the Boston market, and above all the tremendous volume of Territory wool be-



ing consigned this year. A recent estimate from an authoritative source gives the probable Territory consignments as just under 70,000,000 pounds. While the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co. at Chicago is likely to get the handling of the lion's share of this great weight of wool, the Eastern houses are also getting much wool.

From one aspect of the case, there is some comfort to be drawn from the way these consignments are held, as they are not likely to come on the market, while prices are as low as at present. In a sense, it may be said that the consignors are "holding the umbrella" for those whose wools are on the market. Whether this is "good business" can only be determined when the final casting up of accounts is made.

Of late very little has been done in the Far West, though here and there an occasional clip has been taken over by Eastern buyers. Most of the time, however, buyers and sellers have been apart as to wool values. This is the real reason for the drift toward consignments, which is very noticeable this year. Most of the current consignments are being made in Montana and Wyoming. On the other hand, in Texas and New Mexico, and to some extent in the Triangle, growers are generally refusing to either consign or sell, as they are firm believers in the value of the clips. Some small buying has recently been done in Texas at 48 cents for good twelve-months' wool and 45 cents for eight-months'. No. 2 and No. 3 wools have sold for less.

The fleece wool season in Ohio and neighboring states is cleaning up very slowly, buyers and growers being still deadlocked in some sections. What little has been done recently has been on the basis of about 50 cents for choice fine wool and 48 cents for medium, though buyers strenuously object to paying these figures, and are only taking the choicest clips. In this market, Ohio and similar fleeces have been established on a lower basis than was anticipated. Ohio Delaines

are quotable at 55 to 56 cents, and the same quotation is current for both the half-blood and three-eighths-blood combing wools. Quarter-blood combing is not quotable at over 50 to 51 cents. Fine unwashed clothing is quotable at 51 to 52 cents, a choice lot having just been sold at the higher figure.

### THE TERRITORY WOOL SITUATION

A prominent operator in the wool market has authorized anonymous publication of the analysis of the Territory wool situation as reprinted below.

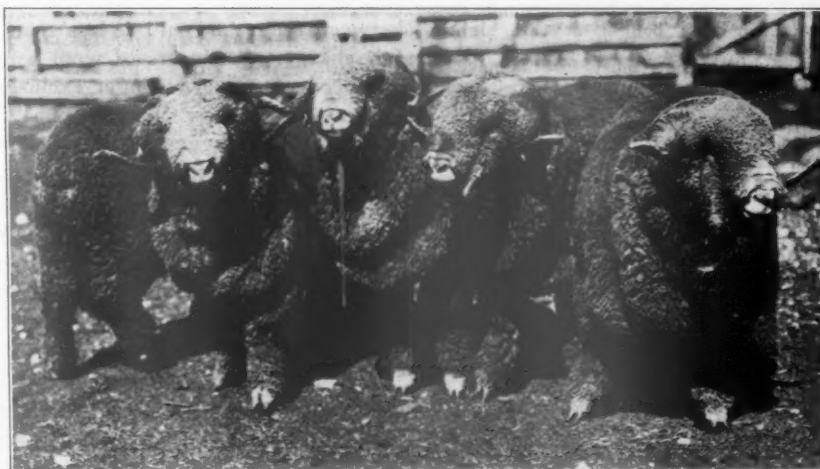
A peculiar situation has arisen. The so-called Territory clip, considering Texas and California as specialties, and not counting them, by and large amounts to 145 million pounds. Of this amount this year, about 50,000,000 pounds was bought during the April-May boom, and in all probability half of this quantity was either purchased direct by manufacturers or was bought by the regular old line dealers for manufacturers' account. Of the remaining 95,000,000 pounds of the so-called Territory clip probably 60,000,000 million pounds has so far been moved, and of this 60,000,000 pounds, about two-thirds has been consigned at low advances either to the Wool Growers Co-operative Warehouse in Chicago or to dealers located in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago or St. Louis. There remains about 35,000,000 pounds of so-called Territory wool to move, located largely in Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico, and this last 35,000,000 pounds is now in the process of moving on consignment either to the co-operative institution in Chicago, or to old line dealers in Eastern wool markets. While an occasional clip is being bought, probably all but five or six million pounds of this last 35,000,000 pounds will be consigned.

Unlike the consignment movement in 1920, when there was an eight per cent money market in the East and credit was restricted, this year money has been cheap and plentiful. In 1920 the co-operative people in Chicago stopped taking consignments in June, and the growers were glad to get an advance from almost any house, and the wools in most instances came forward on consignment without any restrictions whatever. This year, however, there has been competition among the Eastern houses to secure consignments, and in order to secure them, they have agreed in most instances to hold the wools subject to owners' instructions as long as the advances are safe. In most cases the advances are quite low, and a very serious decline in prices would have to take place before the advances were jeopardized.

The situation, therefore, works out as follows on the Territory clip.

	Pounds
Wool moved at high prices.....	50,000,000
Less amount bought for manufacturers' account .....	25,000,000
High priced wool shipped direct to dealers ..	25,000,000
Amount bought at lowering prices out of next 60,000,000 pounds ..	20,000,000
Amount that will be bought at low prices out of last 35,000,000 pounds ..	6,000,000
Total of all classes purchased by dealers ..	51,000,000
Consigned:	
Out of second 60,000,000 pounds moved ..	40,000,000
Out of last 35,000,000 pounds moved ..	29,000,000
Total consigned .....	69,000,000

It is safe to say that not over 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of this 69,000,000 pounds will come on the market for a long time to come unless the market here should react to a point where it would be possible to net the owners of these wools in the neighborhood of 45 cents per pound, which would mean an all round selling value here of 50 cents to 52 cents a pound. In this 69,000,000 pounds is included the bulk of the cream of the clip, as the big end of the Wyoming and most of the Montanas are consigned.



Seely Stud Rams

This makes the following Territory wools available for manufacturers.

	Pounds.
Wool owned by dealers and bought at peak prices .....	25,000,000
Wool owned by dealers and bought at prices 5 to 10 per cent lower than the peak .....	20,000,000
Wool bought by dealers recently at 10 to 20 per cent less than the peak ..	6,000,000
Consigned wools available before November or December, at least half of which were secured at high advances .....	19,000,000
Total ..	70,000,000

Theoretically at least, prices for domestic wool in the Eastern markets are below the importing point. This being the case, if there is any business at all, manufacturers will follow the line of least resistance and try to buy the cheapest wool, which for the moment is the domestic wool. The manufacturer's problem is how to secure as much as possible of the 70,000,000 pounds of Territory wool that is for sale (as distinguished from the 50,000,000 pounds that is at present held off the market) without driving the price of the available domestic wool up to or above the importing point.

This might not be difficult if the 51,000,000 pounds owned by dealers and still unsold was owned by dealers at a price that would show a profit, even if a small one, on today's market. However, if sold today probably 50 per cent of this wool would show the dealer a heavy loss, 40 per cent of it would show him a small loss or an even break, and the remainder would show him a small profit. The natural course when the manufacturer comes to buy would be for the dealer to stiffen on price in an increasing ratio as he came to sell his more costly wools. The dealer has today say 25,000,000 pounds all told that he can sell on today's market and get either a commission (if consigned) or a small profit if purchased. When he has sold that, based on today's market, he is facing a loss on that portion of his Western purchase that he bought on the second hitch—that is to say on those wools he bought 5 to 10 per cent below the April-May peak. While the dealers are quite reconciled today to accepting a loss on the 25,000,000 pounds they own which they bought at the highest prices, they are by no means reconciled to the idea that they must lose money on their more moderate-priced purchases, and on these purchases, at least until the prices offered are unmistakably up to the importing point, manufacturers will meet determined resistance. Any re-entry of the United States into foreign markets could have only one result—namely, to advance the price of the foreign wool and thereby advance the importing point.

Manufacturers, most of them while claiming they have plenty of wool to run out their heavyweights, are willing to concede they have accumulated little wool against lightweight orders, and it is quite inconceivable that the 70,000,000 pounds of Territory wool available between now and Christmas will not be wanted at a price at or a trifle under the importing point.

With this situation in mind, it goes almost without saying that the first ten or twenty million pounds out of the seventy million pounds under discussion will be bought cheaper than the balance.

[With one-half of the Territory wools being marketed on the consignment plan, when speculative operation has become unattractive, the suggestion comes most forcibly to growers that the same plan should be utilized in times of more active markets. If consignment must be resorted to in obtaining market value in a slow market, why should it not also be followed in a lively market to get the full mill price for the grower's pocket-book?

Since we must have consignment business, is it not logical to have stronger houses to work on commission in all kinds of markets? Are growers generally building for their own future in placing consigned wools with speculative holders and leaving them in position to use consignments to develop a safe market for unloading what they own outright? And if, commission selling of live stock at public markets requires official Government supervision, does not the same need exist in the case of consigned wools? The record of the Packers and Stockyards Administration to date shows plainly, that abuses have existed, serious ones and many of them, which went uncorrected until the arrival of competent supervisors clothed with full legal authority.

Neither the National Wool Grower nor wool growers generally advocate annihilation or curtailment of wool speculation. Nor do they ask or expect performance of necessary service between range and mill at less than a fair charge. Producers of wool want and need more and stronger exclusive commission houses. Events of 1923 are more than suggestive in this connection. They compel thought and action. To competent wool men this season should bring home the opportunity for establishing large and strong concerns for continuous and exclusive operation on the commission basis.

#### CALIFORNIA Warm Springs

I am the only one in the sheep business in the immediate vicinity. My sheep are run on farming land in the

foothills in the hope that they will not only be profitable in themselves, but regenerate the land and kill the morning glory, which is very bad in this section. The game is a new one to me and very interesting. I am running about 600 Shropshires and am going to increase the herd to 1,000. I am shipping twice as many lambs this fall as I did last year. I use the local markets, that is, Oakland and San Francisco. I have not seen a coyote here in three years.

A. D. Curtner.

\* \* \*

#### Tomales

Conditions here are good; the range is fine, the lamb crop is a larger one than last year's, and the coyotes are not so bad. We ship our lambs to San Francisco.

John M. Cerini.



Stud ram for the sale entered by Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah



A Madsen stud entry

# The Course of the Sheep Markets in July

## CHICAGO

Elimination of the \$13 quotation on Western lambs, effected during the slump of the latter part of July, promised to be brief as there was a healthy reaction at the end of the month when, on the final session, Western product sold without sort at \$12.75.

July lived up to its reputation for eccentricity and wild daily and weekly fluctuations. Instead of the semi-tamine condition of June seasonal plenty developed, Eastern markets suffering from congestion at intervals. The Chicago top dropped precipitously from \$16.25 to \$12.75, and at the bottom of the break sorting was severe, a condition always favorable to the buyer. As the Southern run subsided more Western lambs reported at Omaha and Chicago, which in conjunction with an increasing supply of natives, facilitated a vigorous bear campaign. This vicissitude involved yearlings, but did not extend to heavy muttons which were frequently too scarce to make a set of quotations. On the final session of July two-year-old wethers made \$9 and light ewes \$7. Feeders were insistent bidders on everything suited to their purpose, paying anywhere from \$11.75 to \$13 for Westerns and \$9 to \$10 for trimmed native lambs. A miniature boom in breeding ewes advanced values 75 cents to \$1, buyers being unable to fill orders. The Eastern dressed market was capricious most of the time, considerable product selling on a minus profit basis. Cheap pork had much to do with this condition.

### The First Week

During the first week of the month 156,000 head reached the ten principal markets compared with 137,000 during the corresponding week last year. Packers handled a lot of direct stuff, but were unable to hold prices down, lambs gaining 25@50 cents although weakness developed late in the week. Western lambs reached \$16.25 at the high spot, but natives broke 25@50 cents after the crest of the rise had

been reached, \$15.25 taking a good class before the close. Early in the week a lot of good natives cleared at \$15.50@15.75.

The first Western lambs of the season reached Chicago and were given a cordial reception, the \$16.25 sale being 75-pound Oregons, under a light sort. Sheep were a scarce commodity, holding prices about steady. A string of 94-pound Nevada yearlings made \$11.50, the wethers in the consignment selling at \$9, although they had to carry a long breaker end to do it. Medium and handyweight killing ewes sold mainly at \$5@6.50; light weights up to \$7, and heavies as low as \$3.50. Feeders were hungry for thin Western lambs and, owing to poor picking took trimmed natives at \$9@9.50. Packers needed lambs to such an extent that they bought Idaho seconds at \$12 in odd lots, feeders being unable to get enough to make up full carloads. Choice thin Western lambs were quotable to \$13 on feeder account. Light native yearling ewes sold at \$11 and strongweights, ranging from two-year-olds to full mouths went to the country at \$6@7. No Western yearling breeding ewes were available.

### The Second Week

The second week of the month produced 207,000 at the ten points, compared with 198,000 a year ago. The movement of Southern lambs fell off while that of Westerns swelled. Under this increase in supply prices went lower, lambs losing 25@50 cents while sheep held strong. Lambs comprised the bulk of arrivals, giving buyers easy picking, of which they were not slow to take advantage. The best Idaho lambs dropped to \$15.25, compared with \$16.25 at the high point the previous week, most of the native lambs finding a \$14@14.50 basis with culls at \$8@8.50 and trash as low as \$6. Yearlings participated in the decline on lambs, the best available making \$12 and the bulk selling between that figure and \$10. Fat ewes sold mainly at \$5@6.25, with lightweights at \$7

and extreme heavies, \$3.50@4.25, culls going at \$1@3. A light supply of Western feeding lambs cleared at \$12.65@13 and \$9@9.25 was paid for trimmed native feeders. There was a broad demand for breeding ewes of all ages at an extreme range of \$6@10.50, two-year-olds and full mouths selling mainly at \$6@7.25.

### The Third Week

During the third week 209,000 head registered at the ten markets compared with 204,000 a year ago. As usual at this season the dressed market down East went to pieces and buyers took \$1.25 to \$1.75 off the previous week's lamb prices. The best Western lambs sold at \$13.50 on the last round, \$13.25 being the top on natives which were subject to drastic sorting, culls selling at \$8@8.50. The best Western lambs stopped during the week at \$15, few passing \$14.75. Cull lambs were graded up in quality by severity of sort, the \$8 kind looking well worth the money. Yearlings were scarce, but the break in lambs involved them, the bulk selling at \$9@10, a few two-year-old wethers scoring at \$8.50. Fat ewes were also scarce, the best medium and handyweights selling around \$7 and heavies at \$3.50@4. Feeders paid \$12@13 for a limited number of thin Western lambs, but the slump developed weakness late in the week, putting the top down to \$12.50. Native trimmed lambs were numerous at \$9.25, beating the price on culls by \$1 per hundredweight. Breeding ewes were unusually scarce for the season, the best yearlings clearing at \$9@10, with two-year-olds and full mouths anywhere from \$6 to \$8.50.

### The Last Week

Ten markets received 178,000 the last full week of the month, against 195,000 a year ago. The proportion of Western lambs increased substantially and prices were subjected to further depreciation of about 75 cents per hundredweight, feeding stock following the decline. Thin ends of Western lamb bands actually sold higher than fat tops. Sorting was vicious, as



many as 40 and 50 per cent of the entire shipment being thrown out to sell as seconds. No Western lambs passed \$13.75, and at the end of the week \$12.75 took the best. It was a \$12@12.25 market for good native lambs at the bottom of the decline, against a \$13.25 top a week earlier. Cull natives sold steady as they were low enough the previous week. Yearlings were off 50 cents in sympathy with lambs, \$8@11.50 taking practically everything, the market for two-year-old and aged wethers being on a \$7.50 @9 basis. Fat ewes were scarce, prices holding steady to strong. The best mediums and handyweights cleared at \$5@6.50, lightweight reaching \$7, while heavies moved at \$3.50 to \$4.25. There were few feeding lambs or breeding ewes available. Light lambs went to the country early in the week at \$13, while heavy feeding lambs were slow sale at \$11.75. Late in the week \$12.50 stopped feeders. Yearling ewes sold at \$9@11 and aged stock at \$6.50 @9.50 according to weight and quality, some breeding ewes selling \$1 higher than the previous week.

### OMAHA

Fat lambs started the month of July on a firm basis and ruled strong to a little higher the first few days, but a break of about a quarter the last day of the first week offset the earlier advance. This was the beginning of the downward trend of values which was the rule for practically the entire remainder of the month, prices breaking sharply from day to day with a decidedly weak undertone to the trade. With the exception of the first week, closing prices each week showed a sharp break as compared with the close of the previous week and there was a total decline for the month of \$3@3.25 on both Western and native lambs.

Receipts were not excessive locally, the total for the month of 214,503 showing an increase of only about 2,000 over July of last year. This run is heavier than previous July runs, however, with the exceptions of 1919

and 1920, when 381,000 and 274,000 were received respectively, and is the heaviest month's run this year since March.

Offerings have consisted almost entirely of Western lambs, mostly from Idaho and Oregon, with only a limited showing from other Western states. Native lambs in small lots arrived freely the first part of the month, but were pretty scarce the latter part. There was a pretty good showing all through the month of fed clipped lambs from local feed lots, most of which were the Californias and Idahos which went out last month.

Best Idaho lambs which closed the month of June at \$15.25 reached \$15.50 shortly after the first of July. Immediately following this high point for the month, prices started sharply on the down grade and the lower trend of values was not checked until the last day of the month. Best quality Western lambs closed the month firm at \$12@12.10, with handyweight sorted lambs quotable at \$12.25. The low time at the close of the month was at about the same period of the year as the low time last year with prices for the two years just about on a par.

Native lambs usually sold at a discount of 35@50c as compared with Western lambs, with closing quotations for the month on good quality \$11.25@11.75. Fed clipped lambs reached \$14 early in the month and closed at \$11.25 for good quality, with best handyweights quotable at \$11.50.

The feeder market was more stubborn and prices held up remarkably well considering the sharp break in prices on killing classes. At the close of the month prices on feeders and fat lambs were just about on a par, with a free movement of feeders at \$12, and desirable light lambs averaging under 60 pounds quoted at \$12.25, although practically none of this kind were available.

The high mark on feeders for the month was \$13, the same as for the month of June. Movement, however, up to the middle of the month, was largely at \$12.25@12.75, or practically

the same as during the greater part of the previous month. Prices broke 50c @ \$1 the third week, which just about represents the month's decline, heavy lambs generally showing the most loss.

Although receipts of all classes exceeded the July total of 1922, the feeder outgo has been appreciably less, which is largely accounted for through the fact that Western lambs have generally arrived in good killing flesh and have sold with a rather light sort. The feeder outgo for the month totals 36,811, as against 50,447 for July last year. The big end of the supply was taken by Iowa and Nebraska feeders, although there was also a fairly good movement to Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri.

The strength shown by aged sheep during the closing days of June was in evidence all through the month of July, paucity of supply being principally responsible for the strength on ewes which represented practically the only offerings in this division. Good quality light ewes sold at \$6@6.60, and strong weights on down to \$3@4.50. A few lots of yearlings sold at \$9.50@10, and an occasional small lot of wethers at \$7@8.

### KANSAS CITY

In the past thirty days, lamb prices declined \$2.50 to \$3 a hundred pounds, while the change in prices for ewes and wethers was not much more than 50 cents and on yearlings less than \$1.

Why native sheep held relatively stronger than lambs is explained in the fact that mutton prices were more stabilized than lamb, and the wool and pelt value was less of a consideration than in former months. Another reason was that 90 per cent of the month's supply was lambs, and that left mutton grades relatively scarce.

As the season advances, it is evident that ewes that show any lamb possibility are going to be held, and except for south Texas the practice of holding beyond the yearling stage in wether class, has become a thing of

the past. For the last few years killers have figured yearlings either for a "breaker" value, those light enough to put over the block at lamb weights, or those whose carcass was so heavy that it drew prices only slightly above native dressed mutton. This has cut down offerings of yearlings, as producers figure that the weight gained by longer holding was more than offset by the reduced price from what they would have brought as lambs, and the holding into the aged wether class has only the wool to make up for a year or two's income. There will, of necessity, be some aged ewes offered at all times, but the wether is a thing of the other day, except from scattered sections, and the practice even there of holding into the yearling stage is on the decrease. Each year's turnover should leave the breeding flock with a sufficient per cent of young ewes for culling of old ewes the following year. There may be times, and July was one period, when lambs may be in a big decline, and native sheep hold firm, but the two were so far apart that even at the \$3 break, lambs maintained a big premium over native sheep.

On the close of the month, choice Western lambs sold at \$12 to \$12.35, yearlings \$9.50 to \$10, ewes \$6 to \$6.75, and wethers \$7.50 to \$8. In other words, wethers were more than \$4 a hundred under lambs, and yearlings \$2 to \$2.50, and ewes \$5.50 to \$6 a hundred under lambs, yet at these differences native sheep made relatively the best price position of the year. It might be practical to build up a strong yearling reserve, or even carry them into the two-year or three-year wether class to bolster up a falling market, but the past year has demonstrated that the flockmaster who sells his surplus as lambs, finds he is the winner in the long run.

At the high point early in the month lambs touched the \$15 level, fell nearly \$2 in the next ten days, and after another break that took quotations down to the 12-cent level, they rallied 25 to 35 cents, closing with best kinds moving to \$12 to \$12.35. The Union Sheep

Company and Culp and Sons sent in about the only Idaho lambs received during the month. The bulk of the other offerings were natives that came from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. A few lambs arrived from Texas. Practically all the fat sheep came from Texas. On the last day of the month, one band of 1,150 old Mexico wethers, weighing 99 pounds, sold at \$8 a hundred pounds.

The few feeding lambs offered arrived late in the month and sold at \$11 to \$11.75. These, however, were not straight feeder lots, but were cutbacks from packers' buy. A large number of orders are held for good Western feeding lambs and when the supply assumes seasonable proportions, there will be an active demand. Present indications are that Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas will have another good corn crop, the last two states more than last year. If this crop matures to promised proportions, they will feed more thin lambs than last year. The few odd lots of breeding ewes sold at \$8 to \$9.15, but the supply was small and at no time will many be available.

Kansas City July receipts were 125,800, or 28,000 more than arrived in July last year, and the largest run by about 15,000 ever reported in the seventh month in any year. The former July record of 110,733 was made in July, 1912. Total receipts for the seven months this year—918,431—were only 14,800 larger than in the same period last year, and materially below the record supply for a similar period. July practically cleaned up the available supply of native lambs, and Texas sheep, and leaves the market in a position to receive increased supplies from the West.

C. M. P.

#### ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for July were 56,962, compared with 46,032 for July, 1922. About half of the supply came from Western states, with Idaho the largest contributor. The break in the lamb market that started about the middle of June continued through July until

the close. At the close best Idaho lambs sold at \$12.35 against a quotable top of \$15.50 the last of June, and natives \$11.75 against \$15.25 a month ago, showing a decline of \$3@3.25. There was a good demand for the few feeding lambs and they held up exceedingly well. Most feeders sold during the month at \$12@12.50, with best at \$11.75 on closing days. Yearlings were mostly in small lots and the market declined around \$3. At the first of June yearlings sold up to \$12, but on the close \$9 was an outside price. Ewes and wethers do not show much change with a month ago. Idaho ewes sold up to \$6.60 in the middle of the month and at \$6.50 on the last day. Most of the good natives sold around \$6 throughout the month, and wethers ranged from \$7 to \$8.

H. H. M.

#### DENVER

Sheep trade at Denver was comparatively quiet during the month of July. The receipts were very fair for mid-summer, being 52,359 as compared to 54,487 in July last year, a decrease of 2,128 head.

Liberal supplies at all points gave buyers the opportunity they have been wanting to pound prices, and steady declines on lambs marked the trading during the month. At the close values were approximately \$3 below quotations of the early part of July.

Choice fat lambs were selling early in the month at \$14.50 to \$14.75. By the 5th they had declined to \$13.50 for tops, while top lambs sold on the 16th at \$13.85. Steady declines since that time brought quotations on choice lambs down to \$11.50 by the end of the month.

Fat ewes were very scarce during the entire month. Quotations ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.50 early in July and held there during most of the thirty-day period. Late month quotations on ewes, however, were affected by the declines on fat lambs, and it was the opinion of the trade that \$6 would stop the best of them at the close.

W. N. Fulton.

## The Sheep Business at Various Markets

Dry statistics sometimes carry juicy ideas. A study of the reports of sheep handled at a number of markets in 1922 shows that the Jersey City market, to which Mr. Poole often refers, stands second for the slaughter of sheep and lambs. The bulk of the native and fed Western lambs shipped from Eastern states go to Jersey City and along with purchases at Western markets furnish fresh killed meat to the Atlantic Coast retail trade.

Western killers are compelled to keep a close watch on Jersey City prices in order to buy at prices that will allow them to ship carcasses to sell in competition with those offered

to the Eastern trade by home killers.

The records of shipments of stockers and feeders is also interesting and instructive. The figures for receipts are often too high because of the impossibility of excluding sheep counted at one market and reshipped to or through another market. The stock shipped out as feeders and returned when fat also appears at least twice in the report of total receipts. Shipments of sheep and lambs intended for slaughter at other points are not reported as such. From the "receipts" the sum of "local slaughter" and "stocker and feeder" shipments may be deducted, to show packers' shipments from such markets as Denver.

	—Slaughter—		—Stocker and—		—Total Receipts—	
	1921-1922		Feeder Shipments 1921-1922		1921-1922	
Chicago ..	3,383,000	2,601,000	521,000	688,000	4,734,000	3,874,000
Jersey City ..	1,994,000	1,854,000	.....	.....	1,994,000	1,854,000
Omaha ..	1,626,000	1,440,000	670,000	757,000	2,753,000	2,533,000
Kansas City ..	1,307,000	1,000,000	324,000	385,000	1,780,000	1,574,000
St. Joseph ..	730,000	576,000	107,000	113,000	931,000	730,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	391,000	405,000	33,000	50,000	636,000	628,000
Philadelphia ..	446,000	345,000	.....	.....	454,000	352,000
St. Paul ..	316,000	319,000	107,000	113,000	633,000	499,000
Buffalo ..	243,000	193,000	4,000	3,000	1,380,000	1,191,000
Cleveland ..	234,000	189,000	4,000	7,000	370,000	360,000
Denver ..	180,000	172,000	643,000	1,088,000	1,468,000	1,867,000
Sioux City ..	191,000	153,000	64,000	45,000	288,000	223,000
New York ..	221,000	143,000	.....	.....	221,000	143,000
Emeryville, Calif. ..	170,000	165,000	.....	.....	170,000	165,000
Pittsburgh ..	148,000	117,000	.....	.....	1,197,000	1,204,000
Portland ..	151,000	95,000	13,000	7,000	329,000	205,000
Total, 16 markets..	11,731,000	9,767,000	2,490,000	3,256,000	19,338,000	17,402,000
Total, 70 markets at public stock yards ..	12,858,000	10,669,000	3,095,000	4,167,000	24,168,000	22,364,000

### JERSEY CITY AND THE JULY LAMB PRICES

Jersey City was heard from in lamb trade circles during July. It was largely responsible for the \$3 slump at that period when the market dropped precipitously from a \$16 to a \$13 basis. Jersey City is apparently incurable. The high market attracted a flood of native lambs in that direction from Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and other sections with stereotyped results. A Monday run of 20,000 at Jersey City with 10,000 immediately following always starts something, the kick-back being felt at Western markets severely. Such a glut fills the New York dressed market to the brim and being at the end of the rainbow the stuff must be sold

for anything it will realize. On this occasion top lambs at Jersey City were on a Chicago basis, light natives selling at \$6@8.

Jersey lambs are no better than a few years back, and the marketward movement is as erratic as ever. It might be an opportune moment to hold a talk fest on the subject.

J. E. P.

### MT. PLEASANT EWES FOR JAPANESE FLOCKS

During the forepart of July, 300 pure-bred registered Rambouillet ewes from the herds of John H. Seely & Sons, W. D. Candland & Sons and John K. Madsen at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, were purchased by K. Ishida and K. Takesuye, commissioners for

the Japanese government. The sale was made on a \$40 per head basis. This is the second selection to be made from Mt. Pleasant Rambouillets for use in the flocks of the Japanese government.

### BIG FEEDING LAMBS NOT WANTED

Big feeding lambs are anathema. Colorado will give them a wide berth this season and even cornbelt feeders look on them with suspicion. This is the logical result of the vicissitude that overtook those who marketed lambs weighing 90 pounds and up late last winter and were penalized to the tune of \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight, owing to excessive weight.

At Chicago light feeding lambs have been selling this season at \$12.50@13, while the big kind has not been wanted at a discount of \$1 per hundredweight or thereabouts. This suggests scarcity of heavy lambs next winter, but it is probable that there will be plenty of that kind. "Our blackface lambs will weigh 5 to 8 pounds more than last year," said a Montana man, "and we cannot make them any other way. When buyers come around in quest of feeding lambs they specify nothing over 65 pounds and prefer them under 60 pounds. It looks as though somebody would be under the necessity of laying in big lambs."

Feeders insist that if they must handle big lambs they are entitled to a differential equal to the spread between heavy and light fat lambs last winter and are making that play.

Montana, according to a trade scout just back, will have approximately 1,200,000 lambs this season, of which about 400,000 whiteface ewes will be retained for replenishing flocks. Some 400,000 will go into feeding districts west of the Missouri River and the other 400,000 is destined for Missouri River markets and Chicago. A considerable number of Montana lambs have been contracted at \$9@10 per hundredweight, but there are still many in growers' hands.



## JULY WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter

The following summary of weather, livestock and range conditions has been compiled from the various publications and reports of the United States Weather Bureau:

**UTAH**—Moderate rains have kept the mountain ranges good, and live stock generally have done fairly well; but rain is much needed at the lower elevations generally, and particularly in southeastern and southwestern counties. Some cattle losses have occurred in the extreme southwest due to poor range and lack of water. Good haying weather has prevailed.

**NEVADA**—Rains have been sufficient for the ranges generally, and live stock have done well, or unusually well in most counties. The only exception is in the southern portion where it has been very dry and both cattle and ranges have suffered.

**IDAHO**—Occasional showers in the mountains have maintained a good or excellent range and live stock have reflected this condition generally; but the pastures at the lower levels have begun to need rain, and in fact rain generally would help the feed.

**MONTANA**—Live stock continued in good or excellent condition due to an unusually good range, which has remained green longer than usual as a result of copious rains. In a few instances rain would be helpful, in the eastern portion. Haying has been hindered by rains.

**WYOMING**—Live stock have done well on good feed; rains were too light locally early in the month, but later moisture came in abundance, and some hay was spoiled in the fields as a result.

**COLORADO**—This has been a good month on stock and ranges, except toward the close of the month at the lower levels rain was beginning to be needed for the pastures.

**WESTERN TEXAS**—Droughty weather has gradually accumulated to the detriment of the range generally, though live stock have not yet begun

to fail, except locally. Many water holes are dry.

**NEW MEXICO**—Severe drought conditions, especially in western counties, at the beginning were partially relieved by showers; but conditions have again become unusually dry and the range generally is in need of much rain. Stock are fairly good in the east, and fair to poor in the central and west parts, sheep being in better condition than cattle as a rule.

**ARIZONA**—The droughty range early in the month was greatly improved by subsequent rains, which continued through most of the month; live stock are thus in good circumstances, with ample water though the outlook is not quite so good in the northern portion.

**CALIFORNIA**—The mountain ranges have continued good, and feed abundant, though the lower pastures have become dry in most sections; feed, however, has been ample as the stubble fields have become available.

**OREGON**—Live stock and ranges have continued good or excellent except at the lower elevations where toward the close of the month it was becoming too dry. Lambs are being marketed in good condition.

**WASHINGTON**—Pastures have remained comparatively good for this time of the year, but towards the close were in need of rain, especially at the lower levels.

## THE CALL OF THE LONELY LIFE

The following letter from New Jersey recently received by an Idaho sheep firm, suggests its own story:

"Dear Sir:

"I would like a job as lone sheep herder; have no experience; can you use me?"

"I have heard that in the far West you have one man live alone to watch a herd of sheep. I would like this job.

"If you need any such herders and will reply by inclosed envelope, I will come out and work for you.

Yours truly, J. F. —."

## The Sheep Exchange

Advertisements are received for this column to be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 per half-inch (25 words), cash with order. Advertisements must reach the office of the Wool Grower by the first day of the month for insertion in the current issue.

### BREEDING EWES FOR SALE

I will sell 1,200 first-class breeding ewes, fall delivery, and 600 acres of deeded range land and water, which controls range enough to run two full summer herds and the increase. Shipping facilities within four miles of the summer range. A choice of either side of the mountain for winter range and lambing grounds. Anyone interested can communicate with

R. A. TAWNEY  
Grand Junction, Colo.

500 choice Hampshire ewes, aged 2 to 5 years.

1,500 Rambouillet ewes, ages 2 to 5 years.

THE J. P. RANCHES CO.  
Wilson Creek, Washington

## ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

I offer for the '23 season 550 yearling and 100 two-year-old rams, bred from pure-bred Delaine ewes and top stud, registered Rambouillet rams—Rambouillet for size and Delaine for wool.

C. R. TINTINGER  
Cascade, Montana

## Ewes For Sale

500 YEARLINGS  
2,500 TWO'S  
2,000 TWO'S AND THREE'S  
1,000 FINES

All of Rambouillet breeding. Delivery after October 15th. Can be shown at any time. Write for prices to

LEE & SPAETH  
Gillette, Wyoming

## The National Wool Grower

Single Subscriptions \$1.50 per year.  
Through your State Association \$1.00.

**Raup's Ohio Rambouillets****YEARLING RAM**

Second prize lamb at International, 1920.

**MY OFFERINGS FOR THIS SEASON ARE:**

- 60 head of Yearling Rams
- 50 head of Yearling Ewes
- 40 head of 2-year-old Rams

Also breeding ewes from two to nine years.

**CHANDLER P. RAUP**

Springfield, Ohio, R. D. 10

**POLLED RAMBOUILLETS**

- My 1923 offerings:
- 400 Registered Yearling Rams (chiefly polled.)
  - 200 Registered Yearling Ewes.
  - 6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
  - Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

**W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah**

**The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.**

Organized 1884  
Share of stock, \$5.00  
6,800 Stockholders.  
No annual dues.  
The Largest Sheep  
Organization in the  
World.

**W. C. COFFEY**  
President

**J. M. WADE, Sec'y**  
Lafayette, Ind.

**CULLING LIGHT SHEARING EWES**

The Oregon Extension Service sheep improvement project which provides for the weighing of fleeces on ewes each year for a period of five years and for the culling out of the low shearers was started recently in Lake County on a band of 1,545 grade Rambouillet ewes owned by Chas. E. Sherlock and Son, prominent wool growers of Lake County. The plan was originated by H. A. Lindgren, livestock field man of the Oregon Agricultural College.

The culling weight this year was set by the Sherlocks at seven pounds and all ewes that sheared below this weight were marked with an ear notch and will be culled out this fall. A total of 1,545 ewes was shorn and individual weights kept on the fleeces produced by each ewe. Out of the 1,545, 1,304 ewes sheared above the seven pounds, producing an average fleece weighing 8.72 pounds while 241 sheared less than seven pounds with an average fleece of only six pounds. The average weight of fleece for the band was 8.3 pounds.

An analysis of the individual weight records shows that 4.85 per cent of the total number sheared six pounds or under, 13.84 per cent between 6.7 and 7 pounds, 26.53 per cent between 7.1 and 8 pounds, 26.91 per cent between 8.1 and 9 pounds, 18.64 per cent between 9.1 and 10 pounds, 9.24 per cent 10.1 pounds or over.

The surprising thing about the records according to Mr. Sherlock is the great variation between individual ewes. One ewe sheared only 3.5 pounds while the heaviest shearing ewe produced a fleece weighing 13.5 pounds. From the figures it is seen that only 9.24 per cent of the total number produced fleeces that weighed more than 10 pounds and Mr. Sherlock believes that by culling out the low shearing ewes and using good rams there is no reason why the entire band cannot be made to shear 10 pounds or more.

The objection to the plan made by

some is that it is too much trouble. It was found here, however, that one extra man could weigh the fleeces after seven machine shearers and also record the weights. This system provides that the shearers be numbered and when the tied fleece is delivered to the weigher, the number of the shearer for whom the fleece was tied is reported. The shorn ewe is held in a pen in front of the shearer until the fleece is weighed in order to determine whether or not the ewe should be marked for culling.

The band upon which the demonstration is being made is above the average for Lake County, consisting of ewes of Rambouillet foundation on which selected rams are being used. They run from two to four years of age, and are of uniform type. The younger ewes are showing a much better type than the older ones which is an indication of the type and quality of the rams being used. The clip will grade largely half-blood and contains nothing coarser than three-eighths-blood. **W. L. Teutsch.**

Listening to the song of the buyer down in the sheep house at any of the markets one might conclude that dressing lambs was tantamount to throwing the bank roll to the little birds.

"We're losing 2 cents per pound dressing lamb," asserted one of the band. "They cost us 24 to 25 cents dressed at Chicago, add two cents for freight, shrink and selling and we must get 26 to 27 cents to break even and most of the time we cannot do it."

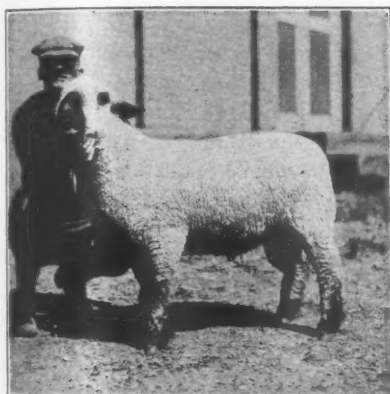
"Have to handle a lot of them to make any money that way."

"Speaking confidentially we are getting our money out of beef and pork, merely handling lamb for the convenience of our customers," replied the buyer.

"Too much cheap pork," explained another buyer. "Those who eat lamb regardless of price are relatively few; when you try to sell it outside that circle it is necessary to make a cut," said another packer buyer.

## 200 HAMPSHIRE REGISTERED RAM LAMBS

We offer this lot of well grown 1923 lambs carrying the strong bone and Hampshire type of our stud rams selected without regard to price from the best flocks.

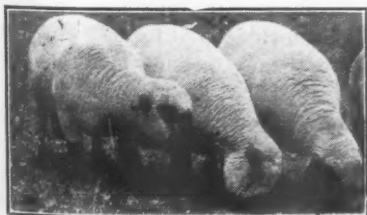


Butterfield's H3233—34169. Our head stud ram, secured at the highest price paid at the 1920 Salt Lake Sale.

We will offer 10 of his sons at this year's ram sale. Also 100 high-class yearlings, all eligible for registration.

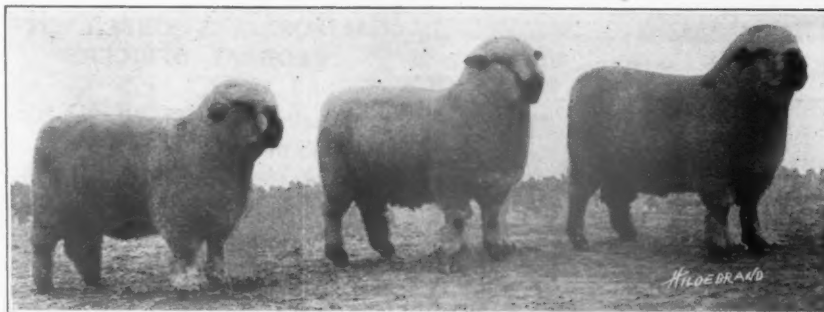
No other yearlings for sale. A few registered ewes to sell.

**J. NEBEKER & SON**  
Laketown, Utah



Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams of unusual merit, descended from imported stock, Bred, owned and for sale by

**H. L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho**



Ram Lambs Imported For Thousand Springs Flock

## HAMPSHIRE

Our offering at the National Ram Sale this month will interest all Hampshire breeders who wish to bring to their flocks the best in individual quality and blood lines in America.

We will offer three yearling stud rams from selected ewes of strong constitution and good type, sired by the great breeding ram who sired the ram lambs which were the sensation of the big show of 1922. This ram unfortunately for us, and the Hampshire breed, died. These yearlings afford the last opportunity to secure rams of his breeding.

We will also offer a pen of five stud rams of the same breeding.

We will offer two outstanding ram lambs by our great imported sire "Commodore." We believe him to be the greatest breeding Hampshire ram ever imported to America. He is from one of the great flocks of England, the Braemore flock owned by the Hon. Lady Hulse. He was first prize lamb at the Chicago International in 1921. He is of wonderful conformation, perfect fleece, strong vigorous legs, a great back, and is not only the ideal Hampshire type but has a majestic bearing. He has a real sire's head. After hard service in the fall of 1922 we added him to our show flock. Although he was not in show condition, yet the judges at all the big shows, including the International at Chicago, placed him second to our champion ram. And best of all he has proven his prepotency by stamping his individuality and quality upon his offspring. We therefore feel that in offering now two of his remarkable ram lambs we are giving the ram sale something of unusual quality. When such lambs as these, of pure imported breeding, grown out under Idaho climatic conditions, are available it removes the necessity of the expense of importing rams from England in order to secure the best sires.

"Commodore." We want you to see this lamb. He is the living image of his great sire, the same body, legs, back, fleece, regal bearing and noble head. He should be of great breeding value in any Hampshire flock.

"Sailor" is also a faithful copy of his illustrious sire, Commodore. At Thousand Springs Farm opinion is divided as to whether "Sailor" or "Commodore" will take the lead. These two ram lambs should make Hampshire history.

## Thousand Springs Farm

MINNIE W. MILLER, Owner

WENDELL, IDAHO

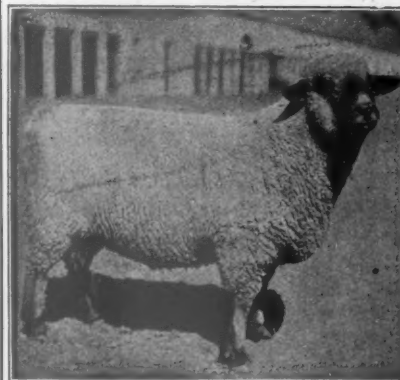


## HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,  
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

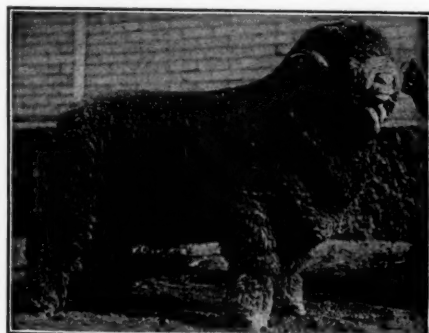
## HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE



30 Yearling Registered Rams

**J. J. CRANER, Corinne, Utah**





One of My Stud Rams

## CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,**  
**Hanford, Cal.**

### CALIFORNIANS CONFER WITH FEDERAL OFFICERS

The Nevada Live Stock Association, the California Wool Growers Association, and the California Cattlemen's Association, held a joint conference with Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, and William Spry, former governor of Utah and now commissioner of the General Land Office representing Secretary Work of the Department of the Interior, at a meeting on July 31st at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Secretary of Interior Work was kept from the conference by his constant attendance on President Harding, but will discuss with Secretary Wallace and other commission officials, the situation outlined by the sheepmen and cattlemen.

The particular point raised in the discussion was that of the necessity for a better adjustment of the system under which sheepmen and cattlemen secure grazing permits on the National Forests and the use of the public domain lands for grazing.

The stockmen were unanimous in urging that the use of the grazing lands of the public domain and National Forests should be a right and not a privilege.

According to Vernon Metcalf, Secretary of the Nevada Live Stock Association, who was chief spokesman for the stockmen, the recent demand of the Forest Service for full value for forage consumed has imposed a heavy additional burden on the stockmen.

"It makes the third time we have paid for grazing rights on public lands," said Metcalf.

"We paid first when we bought our home ranches or winter ranges. The value of these was largely established and materially increased by the fact that the summer ranges and the spring and fall ranges afforded by the public lands were accessible and available and immediately on the sale of this home ranch we were taxed on the sale price and the sale price was established not on the value of the home ranch itself but on the value of the public range

used in conjunction with the home ranch.

"We paid again when we were obliged to buy the water holes in order to secure the feed on this public land.

"We paid the third time when the Forest Service came along and charged a fee for the use of grazing lands that we were already using and for which we paid the first time when we bought the home ranch because in buying the home ranch its value was determined on the public grazing land surrounding it."

A. T. Spencer, president of the California Wool Growers Association, told Secretary Wallace that a more equitable system for grazing stock on public lands and the National Forest should be worked out based preferably on the investigations of a commission which should study the situation at first hand. It was the suggestion of the stockmen present that this commission should hold public hearings in each of the range states and that all the interested parties should have an equal chance to present their viewpoint.

Secretary Wallace and Commissioner Spry assured the stockmen that the matter was already under consideration and that it would be considered further. Some system would undoubtedly be worked out, they said, to place the stock-raising industry on a more secure foundation and at the same time protect both the Government's interest and the actual land itself.

Among those who attended the meeting were: A. T. Spencer, president of the California Wool Growers Association, presiding; W. P. Wing, secretary of the same organization; P. G. Reddington, district forester, whose district includes California; J. W. Nelson, assistant district forester; Hubbard Russell of Los Angeles, president of the California Cattlemen's Association; Fred Ellenwood, vice-president of the National Wool Growers Association; R. M. Hagen, secretary of the Cattlemen's Association; Senator Ben Rush of Suisun, Robert Concannon of Merced, and T. N. Ramsey, vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture. W. P. Wing.

# GILLETT SHEEP COMPANY

CASTLEFORD, IDAHO VIA BUHL, Twin Falls

*"The type that makes the  
Rambouillet breed famous"*



GRANDSONS OF MONARCH

A pen of twenty-five range rams to be offered at the coming Salt Lake sale "all" sired by B. L. S. Co. R8123—122299, whose picture is at the right.



B. L. S. Co. R8123—122299. "Our flock header. The sire of the rams in picture on the left, also sire of a pen we sold at Salt Lake in 1922 at \$80 per head.

In addition to our consignment for the Salt Lake sale we offer at home one hundred and ten head of yearling registered range rams. These rams have been run on upland pasture and are in excellent condition for range work. Can furnish registered ewes in our lots or lots to suit.



Pen of 13 head entered in the Ram Sale

We will also consign two rams with heavy markings, suitable for service in high-class stud flocks. Also, a pen of five stud rams.

**WILLIAM BRIGGS & SON**  
DIXON, CALIFORNIA



I will introduce my Rambouillets at the 1923 Ram Sale with two single studs and a pen of 20 range rams.

## 100 YEARLING RAMS

I also have for sale 100 high-class yearlings at Rosenlunds, Schellbourne, Nevada.

**C. D. MICHAELSEN**  
Gunnison, Utah

# RAMBOUILLETS

Large, Smooth, Heavy-Shearing Yearling Rams. Real Dual Purpose Sheep.

IN SINGLE OR CAR LOTS. PRICES RIGHT.

**G. N. MERRITT & SON**

Woodland, California

# PAROWAN RAMBOUILLETS

225 head yearling rams, part of which will be at the Ram Sale.

200 head registered and pure-bred ewes.

Rams are all hand-bred and sired by Butterfield, Seely and Steele of Ohio, rams. We are using a son of the famous ram, "Monarch" 98869.

**DAY FARMS COMPANY**

PAROWAN, UTAH

**Deer Lodge Farms Co.**

Deer Lodge, Montana

Pure Bred Rambouillet

Range Rams

Registered Rambouillet Stud  
Rams for 1923 Fall Delivery

## American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues  
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President  
J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming  
Secretary

Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio  
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## STRONG DEMAND FOR BREEDING EWES

Eastern bankers have stamped breeding ewe purchases with approval and are financing farm flock investment in somewhat lavish manner, whereas a year ago they refused to put up a dollar for that purpose. Now they see the error of that policy and are prepared to go the pace, or permit their customers to do it and a lively clip it promises to be, as the season works along and demand approaches the peak stage. Orders have been accumulating since early in the spring and as the present prospect is for a deficiency in the season's supply of Western breeding stock, a scrimmage is likely. How scarce good breeding ewes are is indicated by the fact that a trader spent a whole week late in July picking up 57 head of Western yearlings, whereupon he was forced to raise the price to fill out a car, paying \$10 to \$11 per hundredweight, for yearlings and around \$9 for twos and threes. A condition is developing where anything wearing a fleece is eligible for the country outlet, plain ewes making \$6@7 per hundredweight. Some orders have been filled with whiteface ewe lambs, for which there is scant precedent.

At present prices of lambs and wool breeding ewes are considered good property by the "wise guys" of the trade, especially if in competent hands. Demand comes from all over the cornbelt and Eastern territory, New York state having absorbed thousands of yearlings this season. They were delivered at a feeding station near Chicago at prices ranging from \$10.50 to \$11.50 per head and did not go through the market. Kentucky and Tennessee are recuperating and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are in the market. As prices in the West are out of line with Chicago on the high side scarcity forecasts are warranted. Prices will go no lower and it is probable that more money will be paid as the season works along and prospective purchasers realize supply conditions.



## AROUND THE SHEEP MARKETS

Good dressed lambs have been selling in the East at \$24@29 per hundredweight; culls as low as \$16. Killers admit making money on cull stock which, to some extent, offsets possible loss on better grades, and yet they buy the best lambs, letting \$8 culls severely alone.

Swift appears to be an exception to the rule. During the \$3 slump on lambs in July that house actually took the entire one-day crop of Western lambs, seemingly having a place to put the product. Their buyers were back in the market next day, looking pleasant and bidding in the same old way while buyers for other concerns whittled away complacently.

It is doubtful if packers have made much money on lambs recently. However, they have bought half-fat Westerns that should have gone out as feeders for immediate slaughter, a performance calculated to discredit their statements.

Aged mutton is not popular with American consumers as current prices demonstrate. There is a 10-cent spread between handyweight sheep and lamb carcasses at the packers' coolers. Heavy sheep carcasses are a drug. At New York such carcasses wholesale at \$8@11 per hundredweight, while the best lambs are worth \$28@29 and cull lambs \$18@20.

Fortunately current supply of sheep is meager, otherwise it would be impossible to effect a clearance. Fat native ewes are selling at \$3.50@4, and killers do not want them at that price. It is true, light ewes and wethers are selling at \$7@8, but that is another story. Retailers sell this product in the guise of lamb, in fact that is a time honored practice and they get away with it. The resultant profit makes it possible for retailers to pay shop help half a cent a minute to talk people into buying mood.

The yearling is a trade mystery as the term is unknown outside the sheep house. A band of yearlings loses that identity when it leaves the packers' coolers.



Our type of sheep for economical wool production under range conditions  
For 1923 Trade—400 yearling Rambouillet Rams. A small lot of 2-year olds.

**L. U. SHEEP CO. - Dickie, Wyo.**

David Dickie, President

## Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

We offer for 1923

**600 Yearling Stud  
and Range Rams,  
also some Ewes.**

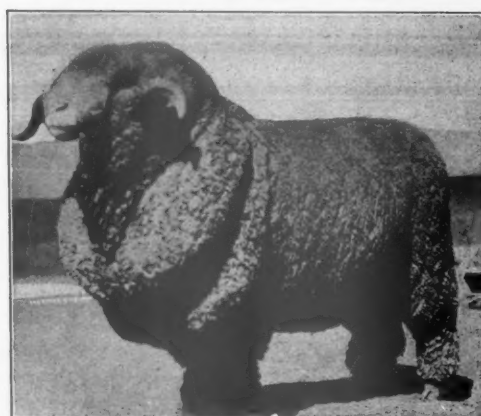
Single or car lots

Special prices on rams  
for early delivery.

Ewes for August and  
September delivery.

**John K. Madsen**  
Proprietor

Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 219  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Old 467, Grand champion, Sanpete County Fair, 1920  
and 1921. Grand champion, State Fair, 1921.

## RAMS

**Hampshires, Romneys, Rambouillets, Lincolns and Cotswolds**

Our Hampshire Ram Lambs were dropped February 10th to March 10th—a splendid lot.

A few choice yearling Romney rams from imported New Zealand ewes and by English sires. A few yearling Rambouillets, also a few rugged three and four-year olds. Our Lincoln and Cotswolds are mature rams, suitable for two or three years' service. All rams in A No. 1 condition. Can be seen near Soda Springs, Idaho.

Write, wire or phone **Knollin-Hansen Co.**  
Soda Springs, Idaho, or A. J. Knollin, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

## Quoting President HARDING

in our July advertisement in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, we said: "Marketing cost can be lowered through CO-OPERATION." It is by CO-OPERATION that commissions on sheep were reduced 20 to 40 per cent. The rate considered fair and reasonable by the arbitrators has been established—\$20 a double-deck. A permanent saving of 20 per cent—well worth while.

We also re-quote the President: "We must take up the slack in the chain between the producer and the consumer." Is not much of the "slack" due to congestion through disregarding distribution of shipments? We all know this is true. Why can we not apply the remedy?

### CO-OPERATION

is the only magic necessary.

### KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION

desires to co-operate with the sheepmen in accomplishing this needed reform. For high-class service in every particular, consign your sheep and lambs to the

### KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION

Chicago

A. J. Knollin, Mgr.  
Represented  
St. Joseph

Omaha

Kansas City

Denver

## YOU WILL HAVE TO DIP YOUR SHEEP THIS FALL

No doubt you want to do this as economically as possible, and be absolutely certain that the dip you use has done the work. There is no surer way to get these results than to use Fleming's Stock Dip.

Fleming's Stock Dip has the highest co-efficiency of any coal-tar dip you can buy. It will make more gallons of effective dipping solution per dollar than any other dip and is endorsed by the President of the Chicago Chemist's Association.

**SANITATION**, a very helpful book, will be sent you FREE on request. It contains a full description of Fleming's Stock Dip and its uses, as well as many suggestions to assist you prevent disease and loss of your live stock.

Send us your order today whether it be for one gallon or a thousand; it will be shipped the day it arrives.

### FLEMING'S STOCK DIP AND DISINFECTANT

Not Mailable—Sent by Express or Freight—Charges Collect

1 gallon, \$1.50  
5 gallons, \$5.00

F. O. B. Chicago

10 gallons, - - - \$9.00  
Bbls. (30 gal. or more) 80c per gallon

Special Quotations on Carload Lots

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK**

### FLEMING BROTHERS

51 UNION STOCK YARDS

"26 Years at the Stock Yards"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS